FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13, 1839. [NO. 1132]

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By Edward J. Hale,

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator, on the Estate of Thomas Cochran, deceased, at December Term, 1838, of Cumberland County Court, notifies all persons indebted to the estate to come forward and make payment, and those having demands against the estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

W. WINSLOW, Administrator.
Feb. 6th, 1839

Sale.

WILL be sold at the Town House, on the 9th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, M. a family of

NEGROES,

consisting of a Woman and Five Children; also a pair of Patent Balances, the property of the late Thos. Cochran, dec'd. Terms, 6 months credit, with approved security.

W. WINSLOW, Adm'r.
E. W. WILLKINGS, Auc'r.
Feb. 6. 31 ts.

IMPORTED FLATTERER,

Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes at New Market, (England,) first October Meeting of 1834.)

HAVING undertaken the management of this splendid English Race-horse, he will make the ensuing Season under my direction, at my Stable in the Town of Fayetteville, and will be let to Mares at $50 the season, $75 to insure, and 50 cents to the Groom The Season will commence on the 1st of March and end 1st July. Extensive and excellent pasturage provided for mares, and separate lots for such as may have young foals, and mares well fed with grain for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to guard against accidents, but no responsibility will be assumed for any that may occur, nor for escapes. The Season money will be due and payable when the mares are taken away.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (son of Orville and the famous mare Eleanour,) his dam, Clare, (bred by Lord Egremont in 1824) was got by Marmion, grand dam Harpalice by Gohanna, great grand dam Amazon by Driver—Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyena by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Honeywood's Arabian—Byerly Turk mare, dam of the two True Blues.

MULEY, the sire of Flatterer, was the best bred son of Orville, who was a winner of the St Leger, and a most capital Stallion, having covered at as high as *52l*. Orville's is not only the most fashionable, but is also considered the best stock in England. Orville is the sire of Emilius, covering at 50 sovs, and, through him, grand sire of imp. Priam, covering in this country at $150—of Plenipo, covering at 25 sovs, (all three winners of the Derby,)—Oxygen, winner of the Oaks—imp. Sarpedon—imp. Merman—imported Tranby, &c. *Muley* is also sire of Vespa, winner of the Oaks—of Muley Moloch—imp. *Leviathan*—imp. Margrave, &c. *Muley* is out of *Eleanour*, the best bred mare of her day, who won both the Derby and the Oaks, and who is the only nag that has accomplished that great feat. Eleanour (by Whiskey, that famous getter of the stout sort, out of that splendid brood mare Young Giantess by Diomed,) is the grand dam of imp. Luzborough, and is full sister to Juba, dam of Phantom—Cressida, dam of imp Priam—and half sister to the Walton filly, dam of Langar, all distinguished runners.

Clare, dam of Flatterer, was out of Harpalice by Gohanna, the best four mile horse of his day, and, as a Stallion, *equal to any of any age*. Harpalice, g. d. of Flatterer, was bred by the Earl of Egremont, [who has bred a greater number of game horses than any other turfman in England during the last forty years] and was got by Gohanna, her dam by Herod; she was the dam of Precipitate, out of Maiden by Matcham, from Mr. Pratt's old Squirt mare. Mercury, sire of Gohanna, was got by the invincible *Eclipse*, out of Mr. O'Kelly's old Tartar mare, g. d. Amazon, by Driver. This mare, herself the dam of racers, was full sister to Hannibal, winner of the Derby, and Carthage, a distinguished racer and brood mare. Young Amazon, full sister to Harpalice, was the dam of Belwire, Tinwire, Goldwire, Trinket and Sharper, all distinguished on the Turf. This last, Sharper, so famous for bottom, was selected to run a 49 mile race in Russia, against the Cossack horses—he was sent there, run, and won easily, under great disadvantage of weight. G g d. Fractious, by Mercury, is the g. g. g. d. of Lapdog and Spanid, both winners of the Derby—perhaps the only instance where two colts from the same mare have won that great race. The whole pedigree of Harpalice presents a long list of splendid racers and successful brood mares. From this same maternal line was descended the famous English Stallion Tramp, whose dam was got by Gohanna, and almost full sister to Harpalice. Hart's old Medley traces to the same source; Chateau Margaux and Cetus, both imported, and among the best too, are from Gohanna mares, with much of the same blood as the g. d. of Flatterer. Indeed, Chateau Margaux, with the exception of one cross, has precisely the same pedigree. Mr. Pratt's old Squirt mare; Sir C. Bunbury's Young Giantess, and Mr. O'Kelly's old Tartar mare, to whom Flatterer is closely allied by blood, with the Duke of Grafton's Prunella, are regarded by the best Sportsmen and breeders as the best mares in England.

FLATTERER, like his sire Muley, who was said to be the largest-boned thorough-bred in the Kingdom, and to be equal to 20 stone, (280 lbs!) is a horse of the largest size, full sixteen hands high, of immense power, large bone, great substance, good action, long stride, sound constitution, and excellent temper. His colour is a fine brown, without white. It will be seen that his pedigree runs back to the famous old English Eclipse, in an extremely short, and as rich a line as could be desired.

☞The extraordinary performances of the 3 year old filly *Fashti*, by Flatterer's half-brother *Leviathan*, of Tennessee, at the Raleigh and other Courses in this State last Fall, and of many others of that horse's get at the South and South West, recommend his Stock to the favorable attention of breeders. Flatterer has proved a very sure horse. SAMUEL MIMS.
January, 1839. 31 3w

To Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will give prompt attention to the collection of arrears of Pension, and remit as directed, and will also furnish printed forms to all those who may wish.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, February 6, 1839. 31-4w

STOP THE THIEF!
$150 Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber's Plantation, in Sampson County, N. C., on Thursday morning December 20, 1838, a Mulatto Boy by the name of HENRY BLACKWELL, about 10 years old, —had on a pair of yarn Pantaloons and a yarn Frock of a dark colour, has a scar over the right eye, perhaps half an inch or more in length, which was done by an axe. A reward of $150 will be paid for the apprehension of the Thief and the recovery of the Boy.

JOHN TART, Sen.
February 2, 1839 31 3w-pd

Italian Mulberry Trees

THE Subscriber will sell **500,000** Cuttings of the Italian Mulberry, at one cent a bud. The stock was raised from the choice selection of Dr. Hentz, late a Professor in the University of North Carolina, and is recommended by the best Silk Culturists.

I would also sell 1000 ACRES OF LAND, on which was raised, five years ago, 600 lbs Silk, without the benefit of the Italian Mulberry Trees, there being enough of the common sort for a reasonable crop say 500 trees.

The Plantation is calculated for a good Farm, 65 acres being sown in Red Clover, and twenty acres in Herd's Grass, sown on rich low grounds.

J. W. BYNUM.
Trades Hill, Chatham, N. C.
January 24th, 1839. 31-41M.

China, Glass and Queensware.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,
No. 79, Water Street,

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and Merchants generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, that he is now receiving an entirely new Stock of Goods in the above line, expressly adapted to the Southern trade. Every description of Rich CHINA in setts, and CUT GLASS, together with a complete assortment of common and QUEENSWARE and STONE WARE constantly on hand, and will be offered on as good terms as they can be procured in the United States.

Liberal credit will be given when required. Goods will be carefully packed by experienced hands. Orders, by letter, promptly attended to, and faithfully executed. The patronage of his old friends, and the mercantile community generally, in Virginia and North Carolina is requested.

New York, January 8 30 7t

Just Received,

BY STEAMER HENRIETTA,
10 HHDS prime N O SUGAR.
Expected by next boat
75 Bags prime RIO COFFEE,
11 casks CHEESE
For sale by
SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.
Jan 23. 30 tf.

Notice.

THERE was lost or misplaced a TRUNK containing 25 volumes of Medical Books, said to have been put on board the Henrietta Steam Boat in April last, marked D McFadyen, care of J F Barnes, Elizabeth. Any person having the same in possession, will be handsomely rewarded by returning the same, or giving information where it may be found, to

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents Henrietta S. B. Company.
January 29, 1839 30 3w

Rockingham Female Institute.

THE Exercises of this Institution commenced on the 4th of January. Every branch of English Literature will be taught. The Latin and French Languages also. Music on the Piano and Guitar, Drawing and Fancy Painting, Needle Work of every variety, Wax Work, with many fancy articles.

The Scholastic year will embrace forty two weeks, to be equally divided into two terms.

TERMS OF TUITION.

English Department—Primary Class,	$8 a term.
Second,	10
Third,	16
French,	10
Latin,	12
Music on Piano and Guitar, including the use of instruments, each,	29
Needle Work,	2
Wax work, with materials furnished,	7
Drawing and Painting,	10

Price of Tuition in all cases to be paid in advance. No deduction to be made for absence of pupils, except in lengthy afflictions.

The perfect health of this village, with the friendly and refined sentiments of its inhabitants, are too well known to need description. Board may be obtained in a respectable family and on moderate terms. For further particulars, apply to Mr. W. F. Leak or Mr. C. Robinson, residing near the village, or to Mrs. H. Green in the village.

Rockingham, January 22, 1839. 30-2m

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

WILL be sold, at the Court House in Smithville, Brunswick County, on the first Monday in March next, the following pieces or parcels of Land, to pay the taxes due thereon for the years 1836 and 1837, viz:—

Jane Swain 200 acres on the Royal Oak.
Isaac Carson 640 do. on Shallote.
Ann Smith 100 do. on the Royal Oak.
Arch'd Evans 40 do. on the Koshore.
Isaac Northrop 640 do on Shallote.
T. F. Peck 640 do. on do.
Wm. Gause 640 do. on Chos Branch.
Jacob Smith 100 do. on do.
Wm. Gore 100 do. on Jack Swamp.
Elizabeth Hewett 6 do. on Lockwood's Folly.
Solomon T. Hewett 14 do. on Malberry.
John Martin 49 do. on Waccamaw.
Henry Nutt 1443 do. on Koshore.
Wm. H Patterson 115 do. on Crow Swamp.
David Pearce 150 do. on Shingletree.
Thomas Randal 400 do. on Wacca naw.
James C. Stanaland 150 do. on Shallote.
Wm. Russ 100 do. on Waccamaw.
Samuel Jacobs 100 do. on Wayfield Branch.
James F. Cheeks 100 do. on Ash Pole Branch.
Wm. Jacobs 100 do. on Dorsey's Creek.
Mathew Jacobs 100 do. on do.
Priscilla McKenzie 150 do. on Hood's Creek.
John A. Robbinson 2500 do. on Green Swamp.
Isaac Pounds 100 do. on Love's Swamp.
Samuel Pounds 100 do. on do.
Estate of John V. Deshur 100 do. on Jude's Creek.
Edwin Deshur 150 do. on Duchmas Creek.
Estate of John Millnor 750 do. on Allen's Creek.
James P. Mints 100 do. on Shallote.
Joseph Singletary 50 do. on Allen's Creek
Job Benton 50 do. on Beaver Dam.
Edmund Clemons, Sen. 100 do. on Hone Tract.
Elijah Hewett, Jr. 150 do. on Dorsey's Creek.
Moses King 760 do. on North West River.

WM. HANKINS, Sheriff.
January 29, 1839. 30ts

For Sale,

AN elegant Spring Bottom SOFA. For terms apply to HART & FULLER.
January 30, 1839. 30 3w

GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

FOR the cure of Consumption and other diseases—but more particularly for the cure of ☞CONSUMPTION☜ Testimonials of its high character, from a portion of the Medical Faculty, and from persons that have been cured by it, may be seen by application to the undersigned, where the Medicine may be found.

JOHN C. DAVIS, *Agent*.
Davis's Spring, Cumberland County, N. C.
[30 tf] January 28.

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.
H LEETE
January 1, 1839. 26tf

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.
January 12, 1835. 19tf.

VALUABLE Summer Establishment

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at the Town House in Fayetteville, at Auction, on Tuesday the 26th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, Noon, (if a fair day, if not, the first fair day,) that desirable, pleasant and healthy

SUMMER RESIDENCE,

Known by the name of Walton, situate about one and a half miles from Town, on the road to Raleigh, near the residences of the Hon Robert Strange, Charles T. Haigh, Esq and Mr. John McLaurin, Sen., consisting of a very commodious Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses appurtenant thereto, and two sets of Stables;—comprenending about 90 acres of Land, on which there is a good Meadow, Garden, Orchard, a small Field, and a small piece of Wood Land, formerly the property of the late John Murchison, afterwards of Col. Samuel Ashe, and now of his daughter Mrs Moses. It is sold because the Proprietor has removed from the State.

TERMS OF SALE.—Bond, with sufficient security, bearing interest from day of sale, payable in two years, with a mortgage on the premises, or Cash without discount of interest.

By order of the Proprietor,
WILLKINGS, Auctioneer.
January 22, 1839. 29ts

Molasses.

39 HHDS. prime New Orleans MOLASSES, received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale by EDW'D W. WILLKINGS.
January 22, 1839. 29tf

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, 1500 acres of LAND, about 14 miles below Fayetteville, part lying on the Cape Fear River, the other part Pinewood Land. There is an excellent stream running through said Land, with a SAW MILL, (in operation) and several other sites which would answer for Wool or Cotton Factories. The above Land will be offered at private Sale till the first of May. If not sold by that time further notice will be given.

ALFRED JACKSON.
Cumberland County, Jan. 23, 1839. 29tf

Pittsborough Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution, having procured the services of a very competent and experienced Teacher, Mr. J. M. Lovejoy, beg leave to recommend it to the notice of parents and guardians. Mr Lovejoy has had charge of this school for the last six months, with about thirty boys under his tuition; and the Trustees and parents express universal gratification at the skilful and successful management of that gentleman as a Teacher. Boys are prepared for College at cheap rates, under the most approved discipline and strictest attention to their morals, and general deportment.

The location is perfectly healthy, and board can be obtained at $10 per month in respectable families.

Terms of tuition for students in the classics, per session commencing the 14th January 1839, $18; for all other students, $15.

By order of the board,
M Q. WADDELL, Secretary.
January 1, 1839. 29-3m.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

WILL be sold, at the Court House in Smithville, Brunswick County, on the first Monday in March next, the following pieces or parcels of LAND, to pay the Taxes due thereon for the years 1836 and 1837, viz:—

Philip Fabo 350 acres on Vines' Bay:
Nathan Williams 366 do. on Fox Grove.
Edward Williams 140 do. North West River.
Thomas Barefoot 100 do. on Livingston Creek.
John Browning, Jr 201 do. on Livingston.
Demosthenes F. Duval 201 do N West River.
Duncan Howel 93 do. on Hood's Creek.
John Holmes 145 do. on Beaver Dam.
Estate of John Heartsfield 250 do. on Wayman Creek.
Alexander King 384 do. on Belming's Creek.
Joseph Lowe 121 do. on the Big Branch.
George Lowe 92 do. on Wayman Creek.
Joshua Long 115 do. on Livingston Creek.
Ann Nettleton 198 do. on Hood's Creek.
Samuel Overton 125 do. on Fayetteville Road.
John Phillips 50 do on Mill Creek.
John Russ 100 do. on the Green Swamp.
Allen Rowell 50 do. on Mill Creek.
Mary Rowell 50 do. on do.
Solomon Robbins 203 do. on Grit's Mill.
Joel Robbins 115 do. on North West River.
Daniel Shaw 640 do. on Hood's Creek
Anthony Skipper 100 do. on Hood's Creek.
Elizabeth Cumbo 50 do. on Russell's Branch.
John Evans 150 do. on Town Creek.
Bennet Flowers 100 do. on Dorsey's Creek.
Joseph Groves 100 do on the Beaver Dam.
Thomas Groves 150 do. on Hood's Creek.
John Jones 247 do. on Bear Branch.
Nehemiah Keuter 50 do. on Swamping Hall.
Charles Murrell 300 do. on Town Creek.
James Potter, Jr 50 do. on Swamping Hall.
James P. Potter 75 do. on Town Creek.
George W. Reaves 150 do. on do
Solomon Benton 200 do. near Shingle Tree Sw.
Estate of Anthony Sweat 1400 do. in Hoskins' Neck.
Emily R Gause 820 do. on Shalloate.
Edward Reaves 75 do. on Waccamaw.
Stephen Thorp 350 do. on Hare's Swamp.
James R. Robinson 100 do. on Oxpen.
Estate of F W. Fuspluss 50 do. on Shalloate.
Estate of Mary Walker 300 do. called the Middle Grant Tract.
700 acres called the Mill Tract.
100 do called the Labuck.
320 do called the Hill's Farm.
John H. Rogers 350 acres on Town Creek.

WM. HANKINS, Sheriff.
January 12, 1839. 29ts

COFFEE.

50 BAGS prime new crop Rio COFFEE, just received, and for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
Jan. 30. 30tf.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st of April, 1839, to the 30th of June, 1843, on the following routes, will be received at the Department until the 1st day of March next, inclusive, to be decided the day following:

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

No. 2052. From Raleigh, by Middle Creek and Averysburgh to Fayetteville, 60 miles and back daily in four horse post coaches.

Proposals for stage service will also be considered.

Leave Raleigh daily at 8 a. m. arrive at Fayetteville same day in 15 hours by 11 p. m.

Leave Fayetteville daily at 2 a. m. arrive at Raleigh same day in 15 hours by 5 p. m.

No. 2060. From Fayetteville, by Davis's Spring, Randallsville, Montpelier, Laurel Hill, and Brightsville, S. C. to Cheraw, 68 miles and back daily in four horse post coaches.

Proposals for stage service will also be considered.

Leave Fayetteville daily at 1 a. m. arrive at Cheraw same day in 17 hours by 6 p. m.

Leave Cheraw daily at 7 a. m. arrive at Fayetteville same day in 17 hours by 12 night.

SOUTH CAROLINA

No. 2201. From Columbia, by Camden to Cheraw, 88 miles and back daily in four horse post coaches.

Proposals for stage service will also be considered.

Leave Columbia daily at 8 a. m. arrive at Cheraw next day in 22 hours by 6 a. m.

Leave Cheraw daily at 7 p. m. arrive at Columbia next day in 22 hours by 5 p. m. Lynchwood to be supplied from the nearest point once a week on horse.

The above schedules to be so changed as to connect with the main line from Washington city south, when the latter shall be permanently adjusted. The same running time, however, to be preserved, or not to be exceeded.

NOTE.—Assurances have been given by the late contractors on routes 2060 and 2201, that they will dispose of their stock to any bidder or bidders, who may obtain the contracts, on the terms specified in the subjoined note, No 12; and that they will not run an opposition line or lines on either route during the present contract term.

NOTES.

1. Each route must be bid for separately. The route, the sum, the mode of service, and the residence of the bidder, should be distinctly stated in each bid.

2 No proposal will be considered unless it be accompanied by a guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following form, viz:

"The undersigned guaranty that if his bid for carrying the mail from to be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of May next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed.

"Dated , 1839."

This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other equivalent testimony, that the guarantors are men of property, and able to make good the guaranty.

☞This guaranty being required by law, no exemption can be allowed in favor of old contractors, railroad companies, or any other companies or persons whatsoever.

3. The distances, as stated in this advertisement, are believed to be substantially correct; but the bidder will inform himself on that point, as no increased pay will be allowed for any difference when the places are named correctly.

4. The Postmaster General may alter the schedule, and alter the route, he allowing a *pro rata* increase of compensation for any additional service required, and for any increased speed, when the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary.

5. He may discontinue the service, or curtail it at a *pro rata* reduction of pay, whenever he shall consider it expedient to do so, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

6. He may impose fines for failure to take or deliver a mail, or any part of a mail, at any post office which is or may be established on the route; for refusing or neglecting to perform any other stipulation of this contract; for suffering the mail to be injured, wet, lost, or destroyed; and may exact a forfeiture of the pay of the trip whenever the trip is lost, or the mail arrives so far behind schedule time as to lose connection with a depending mail.

7. He may annul the contract for repeated failures to perform any of the stipulations, for refusing to discharge a carrier when required, for violating the Post Office law, for disobeying the instructions of the Department, or assigning a contract without the previous consent of the Postmaster General.

8 If the contractor shall run a stage or other vehicle more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by the contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, and without increase of compensation.

9 Contractors on stage and coach routes shall convey, free of charge, all agents of the Department upon exhibition of their credentials; also, mail bags and Post Office blanks.

10. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from making contracts for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration to do, or not to do, any thing whatever to induce any other not to bid for a mail contract.

11 On post coach and stage routes where that kind of transportation is sometimes difficult, proposals will be received for carrying the mails on horseback, in wagons, or carts, for a specified number of months, weeks, or days in each year; but no dispensation of post coach or stage service will be tolerated unless it be stipulated for in the proposals and embraced in the contract.

12. Should the present contractor on either of the routes be superseded by an underbidder, who may not have the stage property requisite for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor such of the stage horses and property as may be suitable for the service, at a fair valuation, and make payment therefor by reasonable instalments, unless the present contractor shall continue to run stages on the route. Should they not agree as to the suitableness of the property, the terms, or the security, each may choose a person who may appoint a third, and their decision shall be final, or the Postmaster General will name the umpire. This will be made the condition of any bid under that of a present contractor; and should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the contractor, but should he decline it, the proposals of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.

The proposals should be sent to the Department, sealed, endorsed, "Mail proposals in the State of ," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

AMOS KENDALL.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
January 24, 1839. 30-4w.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.
THIRD SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
THURSDAY, Jan. 17.

REMARKS OF MR. STANLY,
On the motion for an inquiry into the late Defalcations of Public Officers.

Immediately after Mr. Duncan (of Ohio) concluded his remarks, Mr. Petrikin moved *the Previous Question*, but at Mr. Stanly's solicitation withdrew it, upon Mr. Stanly's promising to renew it before he sat down.

Mr. STANLY then rose and said he was not about to detain the House as long as the Representative from Ohio had done.

It was now 20 minutes past 4 o'clock, (said he.) We have been consuming time by listening to remarks upon all sorts of subjects. We have had much upon extravagance and economy—a most extravagant oration upon matters and things in general, from the battles of Cæsar and Pompey down to the recent democratic disturbance in Pennsylvania. Yesterday the House adjourned for the gratification of the Representative who has just finished his oration against "Henry Clay," "corporations," "associated wealth," and what in his elegant language he calls "whigery." The House has listened to all this with commendable patience, to the abuse of Whigs, and to the high praises upon the new Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Tappan,) Mr. Van Buren, and Mr. Woodbury. I claim the right for a few minutes to reply to part of the speech just delivered. In the remarks I shall make, I will not attempt to answer the arguments of this defender of the Administration upon all the matters he referred to; I should consume too much time, and could not avail myself of the same helps. He is so great a favorite at the Treasury Department, he can call on his "Dear Sir," Mr. Woodbury, and get all the information he wishes. If a Whig should apply, as one did at the last session, he would meet with a refusal.

Sir, he has had the utmost liberty, the most unlimited indulgence, yesterday and to-day. I cannot, in courtesy or justice, be denied the right to say a few words upon one subject to which he has alluded; I mean abolition. I shall not discuss this subject, but I wish to call attention to some part of the gentleman's language in reference to this, and to a celebrated letter written by him when he was a candidate a few months ago.

It will be recollected, Mr. Speaker, that when I called the gentleman to order for irrelevancy when he was reading letters from his "*dear*" Amos and his "*dear*" Levi, showing how many Whigs and how many Democrats were in office in the Departments, the Chair decided (Mr. Connor, of North Carolina, was occupying the chair at the time) that the gentleman was in order. I submitted most cheerfully to this; and I took the liberty of interrupting the gentleman, and asking him how many abolitionists there were among the democrats in office. To which he replied, with a pompous elevation of tone, and with a confidence which evidently defied contradiction, that they (abolitionists) did not "belong to that family."—They were all among the "Federal Whigs," as he calls them. Well, sir, I was glad to hear the assertion made on this floor, and I witnessed with a smile the self satisfactory whimperings of some slaveholding democrats at this declaration from the Sampson of loco focoism.

But I have the evidence in my possession to drive away this pleasing delusion. This declaration but affords additional evidence of the attempt which the Administration party are making to impose upon the Southern People.

But, sir, as far as I can, I will awaken the attention of the people of my district and my State to the doings of their self-constituted democratic friends.

But to the letter, the letter.

I hold in my hand, Mr Speaker, a letter dated at Montgomery, Hamilton county, Ohio, signed "A. Duncan," in which the writer gives his views of slavery. I wish to read some extracts to the House, and I respectfully solicit the attention of the slaveholding democrats—of the caucus resolution-making democrats—to the opinions of their trusty and well-beloved brother in democracy upon the subject of slavery. I want to show them what a democrat in Ohio, who is no abolitionist, thinks of their country and their constituents. Towards the latter part of the letter the writer says:

"There is no man living, perhaps, who is more deadly hostile to slavery than I am. My feelings, my education, the circumstances that have surrounded me through life, together with my principles of what I believe to constitute the natural and political rights of man—all conspire to make me abhor it as one of the greatest evils that exists on the face of the earth."

[Mr. Duncan here rose and asked leave to explain.]

Of course, Mr. Speaker, I will hear him explain, said Mr. S.

Mr. Duncan then said, that when he was asked the question, whether there were any abolition democrats, he meant to say, they did not belong to the Democratic party, particularly in his district and State. The letter was in answer to interrogatories put to him before the election. I can read it, said he. (Cries of No! no!) I will then briefly state the contents.

Here Mr. Stanly said: Mr. Speaker, I cannot consent to yield the floor to allow the gentleman to "state the contents." I will do that for him, sir. I only gave way for explanation. The short extracts I have read, sir, ought not to make the gentleman uneasy. It is mild, compared with what follows. But listen attentively, ye exclusive guardians of the South, ye only good democrats, to the declaration, that slavery is one of the greatest evils on the face of the earth, and that this democrat is "deadly hostile" to slavery. The gentleman's uneasiness, I presume, is on account of his Southern friends. They, in North Carolina, as I was told by one of them, denied the authenticity of this letter: yes, sir, they pronounced it a forgery! The People had been taught to believe that Mr. Van Buren had no abolition friends—no friends opposed to slavery. But here, sir, we have, from the pen of the Representative from Hamilton county, Ohio, the outpourings of more abuse, more hellish slander, deliberately concocted, on slave owners, than it has ever been my lot to hear from any avowed abolitionist.

Yet, sir, this same abhorrer of slavery, so "deadly hostile to it, is, of all other democrats, the chosen advocate of the Globe—the chosen champion of this Southern-loving Administration. Another extract. I want to give my constituents some information of the opinions of this personal and political friend of Martin Van Buren. The letter says, in continuation:

"Yes, greater in its moral effects and corrupting tendencies than all other human evils put together. It is not only a moral and political evil within itself, or intrinsically so of the darkest and most damning character, but in all its bearings and effects calculated to produce the most fatal effects on both the moral and the political institutions of our country."

[Here Mr. Duncan asked leave to explain again. Mr. Stanly yielded for explanation; and Mr. Duncan said he was "not an abolitionist; and any individual or any newspaper that floats on the breeze, that said he was an abolitionist, was a vile calumniator."]

[Here Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, rose, and called on the Speaker to enforce the rules, and see that a gentleman who was occupying the floor should not be thus frequently interrupted.]

Mr. Stanly continued. I have yielded the floor with pleasure to hear any explanations, but not to hear speeches of defence. I must insist upon my right to the floor, and will not again be interrupted for speeches of this character.

Sir, I am not acquainted with the kind of newspapers to which the gentleman refers. I have never seen any that floated on the breeze that charged him with being an abolitionist. Sir, it would better become the assumed gallantry of the distinguished democrat from Hamilton county, Ohio, who carries a rifle for personal defence, to wait until he is charged with being an abolitionist, before he throws out such bold denunciation. I have not charged him, and do not now charge him, with being an abolitionist. I am willing to admit that he and his newly elected Senator (Mr. Tappan) whom he has bepraised "as sound a democrat, and as pure a patriot, as ever honored the names; and, withal, of the first order of talents, and of the most unexceptionable deportment!" are neither of them abolitionists. I am willing to admit that they are both as good friends of the South as any Van Buren caucus democrats, who voted on the resolutions of the 12th of December last.

I will take this letter, as proof of their affection for the South; or, if he pleases, I will take the reputed declaration of this "democrat and patriot," (Mr. Tappan,) about the time of the Southampton insurrection, as proof of his "sound democracy and pure patriotism."*

I am willing, I say, sir, to believe they are not abolitionists. I do not know what signification they attach to the words democrat and abolitionist. But, sir, I charge him with being the author of this letter, and he cannot deny that. I charge it in the presence and hearing of my democrat or Van Buren colleagues, and wish them no longer to consider this a forgery.

But to the letter. The gentleman told us that he dealt in figures, and from this letter I can prove that he does deal as largely in figures of imagination as any member on this floor. Hear a little more from this patent democrat, this herald of anti-abolition, of Tappan democracy. Hear a little more of what he says about slavery.

"It is an evil that has, does now, and will in all time to come, while it exists, involve in it, as well in its present possession as in its future operations, *crime, fraud, theft, robbery, murder, and death*. For the truth of what I say, as to its present effects upon the institutions of our country, I have only to refer you to a view of the slave States in our Union, and a comparison between the relative condition of the improvements of them and the free States. You see the free States happy and flourishing, to the admiration and astonishment of all who see them. Public improvements and private prosperity are swift and head and head in the race, while, on the other hand, poverty, lean and hungry sterility, and squalid wretchedness, seem to cover the face of the land in many parts where slave institutions have a residence."

Would to God, sir, that those who entertain such opinions could go into my district, or into yours! How different would be their opinions could they visit the western part of our own North Carolina—one of the most beautiful and prosperous, though almost unknown, parts of the world; "that good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths, that spring out of valleys and hills; a land whose stones are iron and out of "whose hills thou mayst dig brass." Would to God, sir, that some reasonable creature, if any such there be, who entertains such sentiments, could visit my district! Instead of "lean and hungry sterility and squalid wretchedness," which this democrat says "covers the face of the land," he would find a happy, independent, and intelligent People; he would pray Heaven to make the laboring classes in other parts of the world as free from want, as contented as our slaves. Instead of barren deserts, perplexed with thorn, he would see countless thousands of acres in a high state of successful cultivation. He would see fields of beautiful green, in spots which, a few years since, were untrodden save by the wild beasts of the forest, who roamed in undisputed sway. He could find cultivated fields on the borders of lakes, in my district, yielding as abundant crops as the choicest land on the borders of the mighty Father of rivers, and vieing in beauty with the most enchanting scenery on the Island of Calypso. And all this, too, was brought about by slave labor. Yes, sir, there he would see, in our negroes, the happiest population on the earth—well fed, well clothed, and well treated. "Content, and careless of to-morrow's fare," they perform their labor with cheerfulness—labor

"Made the pledge
Of cheerful days, and nights without a groan."

Instead of finding a country upon which the "anger of God and the vengeance of Heaven seem to rest," as this democrat says is the case where "slave institutions *have a residence;* instead of seeing men who are cruel murderers, robbers, and pirates," (as abolitionists sometimes call slaveholders,) he would find (in the language of the sacred volume I just now quoted) "a land of wheat and barley, and vines and figtrees, and pomegranates; a land in which we eat bread without scarceness," inhabited by men remarkable for hospitality, plain, unassuming habits, and indomitable attachment to republican institutions.

But, sir, remember, I beseech you, this slander comes from a democrat, who is no abolitionist! Yes, sir, from one of the friends of those who go into a midnight caucus, and prepare Janus-faced resolutions for the protection of the South; this comes from a Van Buren protector of the South—a whole hog Van Buren democrat. A little more of this democratic letter.

[Here Mr. Gallup, of New York, rose to a point of order, but the Speaker decided that Mr. Stanly was not out of order.]

Mr Stanly continued. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I am inflicting pain upon any member of the party, but the gentleman from New York must bear it. Sir, he cannot save his friend from Ohio from having this shameful letter published to the world. I am rejoiced, sir, that the rules of order this time are construed as liberally for me as for the representative from Hamilton county, Ohio—rules, sir, which, like the inscriptions on the sabres of Vathek, hold another language to-day from that they yesterday held, and, like those sabres, can only be deciphered by one man—the usual occupant of that chair.

Another extract, sir, from this letter:

"Cross the line that separates the free from the slave State, or stand upon it and look across the former; you will see comparatively all life, all happiness, all prosperity, both public and private; but turn your eyes upon the latter and survey it: every thing material, (except a few of the wealthy proprietors,) bears the impress of poverty and dilapidation; and look as if pestilence and famine had been making their sad innovation."

Now, sir, all this is from one of your patent democrats, one of Levi Woodbury's "dear sirs," one of the select friends of Martin Van Buren, and one of the friends of the South! and no abolitionist! Sir, let me ask the gentleman how he can be other than an abolitionist with these sentiments? If he believes that "slavery is an evil that has, does now, and will in all time to come, while it exists, involve in it, as well in its present possession as in its future operations, crime, fraud, theft, robbery, murder, and death!" I ask him how, with a clear conscience, and as an honest man, who feels for what he calls "violated humanity," he can be other than an abolitionist? If, sir, he is "so deadly hostile to slavery," if he "abhors it as one of the greatest evils that exists on the face of the earth," if he thinks that the

* Mr. Tappan said, if a man was such a fool as to keep a fellow being in bondage, the slave has an undoubted right to cut the throat of his d—d master. And if his son should go into Virginia, to assist the whites in such a contest, he would disinherit him!

"anger of God and the vengeance of Heaven seem to rest" upon the slave States, if he believes that slavery has such "corrupting and corroding effects," if sir, I ask, he is sincere in saying, "but the curse be on the head of those who sustain such an institution," how can he be other than an abolitionist? Is it because, as he says in the latter part of his letter, "the effects would be more fatal to the unhappy and unfortunate African than even slavery itself?" Or can it be that he wishes the "anger of God and the vengeance of Heaven, and the frowns and disapprobation of avenging justice," still to rest upon the Southern country? Now, sir, this democrat is in daily social intercourse with the Southern man who support Mr Van Buren, and it is all right and proper: he goes, no doubt, into caucus with them, strongly advocates the sub Treasury, and they are, or would be, the exclusive friends of the South; while I, sir, am accused of acting with abolitionists if I vote with any of them on a motion to adjourn!

The representative from Hamilton county, Ohio, said there were no abolitionists in the democratic family. Has he ever seen the letter of the democratic sub-Treasury candidate for Governor in Massachusetts, in which he says, "I deem slavery to be the greatest curse and the most portentous evil which a righteous God ever inflicted upon a nation?" and, like this good democrat, he is opposed to the admission of any new State whose Constitution tolerates slavery; for he says:

"In relation to the admission of new States with the power to hold slaves, I need do no more than to refer you to my recorded votes against the admission of Missouri with this power. That opposition, which required some firmness to persevere in, would doubtless have proved successful but for the extraordinary influence and extraordinary efforts of one man, (Henry Clay,) who was supposed by some to have resorted to extraordinary means to accomplish his purpose."

It is amusing to see how well these abolitionists agree with the gentleman from Ohio in abusing all slaveholders, and the distinguished statesman (H Clay,) to whose extraordinary efforts, we are told, we are indebted for the admission of Missouri. The Southern People, sir, will heed these things; they shall know how the abolition democrats, and the anti-abolition abhorrers of slaveholders, such as this democrat from Hamilton county, Ohio, abuse this great man. Sir, I have no compliments to bestow, no eulogium to pronounce upon his (H Clay's) character. He needs none. The whole country appreciates his merits. I am not skilled "to paint the lily." I shall not attempt "to add another hue unto the rainbow." I will not enter into competition with the Representative from Ohio, either in plastering the characters of those I admire with fulsome eulogy, or in villifying those with whom I differ in opinion. Sir, he is a well-selected instrument to bespatter with praise Mr. Van Buren; his newly elected Senator, the pure patriot and good democrat, (Mr. Tappan) Mr. Kendall, and his dear sir at the head of the Treasury Department, and to vilify the favorites of the South.

If I had time I could give him many instances of democratic abolitionists. Only one more now, sir: You know, sir—for there are many things you know, Mr Speaker—that there was an election recently held in Massachusetts, in which a brother of Mr Woodbury received the votes of the abolitionists; they refusing to vote for either of the other candidates. Now, sir, the Globe, (which never departs from the truth, you know, sir) in the paper of Thursday night, December 27th, 1838, has the following article:

"*Another Abolition Misrepresentation.*—In mentioning the result of the late election for Congress in Mr. Parmenter's district, where the choice was prevented by abolition votes, several of the Federal papers, and among them that model of candor, the Intelligencer, have remarked that a great part of the abolition votes were thrown for James T. Woodbury, brother of the Sec'y of the Treasury.

"We regard this transaction, upon the facts which have been communicated to us, as one of the most palpable illustrations of the intrigues and management between whigery and abolitionism that we have heard of. While they unite in opposing the Administration on account of the unflinching support it accords to the rights of property guarantied by the Constitution of the United States, *they have sought out the name* of a person who is the brother to a member of the Administration, well known throughout his whole political life to be *totally opposed to their disorganizing schemes*, and *this brother*, a *clergyman*, settled in an obscure parish, and have cast enough of their votes for him, *undoubtedly against his consent*, for the double purpose of defeating an election, and, at the same time, affording some possible ground for suspicion and prejudice against the sincerity of the Administration! This scheme, in refinement, even exceeds the joint management of the abolition whigs in New York, and may afford a beneficial lesson to the Public."

It is not often, sir, I see that paper, and the article might have passed without notice, but that I soon after saw the letter of Mr. Woodbury, the brother of the "My dear sir" of the Representative from Hamilton county, Ohio. I want this editorial article and this letter to appear together in my speech.

"ACTON, Dec 15, 1838.

"BROTHER PHELPS: The resolutions of *our* late anti-slavery meeting at Concord, as they ultimately passed, pleased me, particularly those about questioning candidates. I could not well stay to meet you in committee on the same, as I desired and designed. On reflection, I see the propriety and the necessity of holding the candidate to his first answer. If that answer be doubtful or defective, I think it must be designedly so; for the interrogatories are few, and unambiguous, and simple.

"I believe '*We the People*' of the North are beginning to find out what we have to do with slavery, and, what is far better, are beginning faithfully and consistently to do it. I believe that this carrying our abolition to the ballot box may, with great propriety, be made a test question. What is the amount of all our talk, if we refuse efficiently to act for the slave? The Richmond Enquirer man just begins to tremble about abolition. What! go to the polls and vote for a man as Representative to the United States Congress who will not declare himself in favor of immediately abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia and the United States Territories, and the internal, or, if you please, INFERNAL slave trade? I could, with my present views, no more do it than I could be a slaveholder or a slavedealer in the District of Columbia, or own one of those slave ships that ply between Alexandria and New Orleans, for the one, *in effect*, enacts the laws under which the other carries on the bloody business. And any man, on slight reflection, must see this. I am confident that all true abolitionists will very soon come up to the mark on this point, and let all the world see our consistency.

"Yours in labor and sacrifice for the slave.

"JAMES T. WOODBURY."

I hope this will satisfy the gentleman that a democrat, a friend of this Administration, may be an abolitionist.

But let us return to the letter.

Every thing, the writer said in the last extract, (*except a few of the wealthy proprietors*) "looks as if pestilence and famine had been making their sad innovation." It is remarkable how fond all these followers of Mr. Van Buren are of railing against wealth. In this sentence we have a little of it. The gentleman's speech repeatedly referred to the "anti-republican tendencies of associated wealth." He railed against the "moneyed associations" of our country. The letter continues, sir—(and I hope you will remember that this coarse, horrible abuse is applied to North Carolina as one of the slave holding States)—

"The anger of God and the vengeance of Heaven seem to rest upon every thing upon which you can cast your eyes. Every prospect seems to be withered and wilted by the frown and disapprobation of avenging justice and violated humanity. In short, almost every institution, every prosperity, public and private, seems to be sickening and dying from the corrupting and corroding effects of slavery. But the curse be on the head of those who sustain such an institution."

Now, sir, I ask you if you have ever heard or read from any avowed abolitionists more horrible, shameful, miserable, malicious slander upon slaveholders and the slaveholding country than I have here read in this letter from this *defender* of the Administration? Did the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) in all *his* intemperate, unjustifiable remarks about *slavery*, ever assert any thing half as abusive? Has the gentleman from Vermont, (Mr. Slade,) who is regarded as the great leader of the abolitionists in this House, has he ever used *expressions* so unworthy a man of feeling, so unbecoming a Representative on this floor? No, *sir*; no, sir; neither one of them, or any other abolitionist, has ever done the South greater injustice, has ever given expression to such detestable opinions. No abolitionist ever uttered sentiments of more venomous malignity. And yet, sir, this man who says slavery "involves in it, as well in its present possession as in its future operations, crime, fraud, theft, robbery, murder, and death!"—who says "but the *curse* be on the head of those who sustain such an institution"—this individual is—Who, sir? Who is he, Mr. Speaker? Why, sir, he is the representative from Hamilton county, Ohio! A locofoco democrat—the very personification of locofoco democracy—the "dear sir" of Amos Kendall and Levi Woodbury—the beloved defender of the measures of Martin Van Buren! And has he, sir, lost any of the love or confidence of the President or his friends since he wrote this letter? No, sir; far from it. At the last session he published a speech, "by authority," which was never spoken; and now, sir, we find him addressing letters to the heads of the Departments, asking information for the purpose of enabling him to make some reply in favor of "the Administration and the Democratic party!" He tells us in his speech to-day that he had "information furnished him," and he has shown us, by the letters he read, from whom the information came. Mr. Van Buren is a great friend of the South, but he loves those who abhor slavery, and the abhorrers love him. Does not this strengthen the already strong evidence before the world, that the President is but

"A hovering temporizer that
Can't sit with thine eyes at once see good and evil,
Inclining to them both?"

Sir, the gentleman who deals so largely in *figures*, (and I again give him the credit of dealing in figures, and I believe he can take as many *strong pints* in a case as any democrat on this floor) —the gentleman surely never has been in a country where slavery was tolerated. Are there any evidences of the "anger of God, and the vengeance of Heaven" to be seen here, except what locofoco democracy has inflicted upon us? Did he see the evidences of the "blighting effects" of slavery in Kentucky? The Kentucky line is not far from his home. Where are you, Representatives from old Kentuck? Ye who come from that State which has been proudly called "the land of the brave and the home of the free?" Is this a correct account of your homes? Does your fair land "bear the impress of poverty and dilapidation," and does it look "as if pestilence and famine had been making their sad innovations?" [*Here several voices were heard, "No, no! false, false!" &c. &c.*] Where is the Representative from the district in Kentucky, near Hamilton county, Ohio? Does "clean, hungry sterility, squalid wretchedness, seem to cover" the face of your district? Is every prospect there withered and wilted by the frown and disapprobation of avenging justice and violated humanity? Are all your institutions sickening and dying from the corrupting and corroding effects of slavery?

[Here Mr. Southgate, of Kentucky, said: It is a foul libel, a base slander, upon my constituents and upon my State.]

Mr. Stanly. Mr. Speaker, my blood runs cold when I read such expressions as these, and think of my home and my constituents. I sicken at reading such disgraceful slander upon men of all parties, upon Christians of all denominations, who are slaveholders. Nothing, sir, but the rules of the House restrain me from expressing, in language which my feelings would dictate, my abhorrence, detestation, and contempt of the author of such sentiments—of this "dear sir" of the party, of this Caliban pet of the Globe, who writes thus of slaveholders, and then votes with the South upon all the caucus resolutions except that which lays petitions on the table!

Would it be unkind, Mr. Speaker, to ask if the gentleman from Ohio attended the caucus? Would it be respectful, sir, to hint that these resolutions were so deliberately prepared, so carefully worded, as to allow the anti abolition abhorrers of slavery to vote upon them, and yet be consistent? Could it have been, sir, that these resolutions were reconsidered and amended to please such democratic friends of the South as these anti abolitionists? Verily, sir, I suspect as much.

Towards the conclusion of the letter the writer says, "he has not been able to concur in abolitionism;" he "fears the effects would be more fatal to the unhappy and unfortunate African than even slavery itself!" How kind, how full of philanthropy, how full of feeling for the "*unhappy and unfortunate African*!" but for the whites not a word of pity!

Although not an abolitionist, how kindly he speaks of them:

"It would be arrogance in me, and show a great want of generosity and liberality, to hesitate for a moment to believe that, in the greater number of cases, the spirit of abolitionism flows from any other than the purest fountains of charity and humanity!"

Mr. Speaker, I have in my comments come to near the end of the letter. I hope I have not wearied the House, though, impelled by my feelings, and excited by frequent interruptions, I may have occupied more time than I am aware of. Before I turn away from this subject, let me read from the beginning of the letter the answers to the first and second queries:

"Question 1st. Do you believe that Congress should maintain, unabridged, the right of the People to petition for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia?"

[Here Mr. Duncan, who was standing in front of Mr. Stanly, answered "I do."]

There, sir, he comes out like a man, and answers that question here on this floor.

Well, sir, after speaking in favor of the right of petition, he says:

"So long as I have a seat in Congress, I will receive and present abolition and all other kinds of petitions, proper to be presented. I will also move their reference to the appropriate committees, and do whatever else may be proper to be done, to bring the subject matter before the body in which I may have a seat, for its regular action. This far I would consider it my unavoidable duty; but as I am not interrogated as to the balance of my duty, it is not expected that I should answer."

A little of non-committal in this avoiding to answer when not interrogated. But then comes the second question; and I want my democratic colleagues to hear this answer, and I call attention to the coincidence of opinion between the gentleman from Ohio and abolitionists on this point:

"Question 2d. Are you opposed to the admission of any new State into the Federal Union whose Constitution tolerates slavery?"

[Mr. Stanly read this question, and Mr. Duncan was standing near him, and answered "I am."]

There, sir, said Mr. Stanly, the gentleman has answered the question himself, here on this floor; there is no Van Burenism in that answer; this is the first symptom of what he calls whiggery that I have seen in him, though I do not believe he has a whig spot even on the heel; he gives a plain, direct answer, "I am."

"Mr. Speaker, here we have from a democrat, a supporter, friend, and champion of this Administration, the confession that he is opposed to the admission of Florida into this Union. Here, sir, we have the authorship of this letter admitted, and the queries responded to in our presence. Let none of my colleagues hereafter say this letter is a forgery; let them see, now, in his true character, their democratic friend of Southern institutions, who voted so well with them on the resolutions of the 12th December!

Mr. Speaker, if any of my colleagues should feel alarmed, either individually or for his constituents, on account of abolition; if he thinks he cannot act with the Whigs, because some of them are abolitionists, let me ask him if he will join that party in which this letter-writer is a great warrior? If, sir, he flies from the cold, icy embrace of the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Slade,) let me beseech him to avoid the arms of the democratic representative from Hamilton county, Ohio! Sir, I could not predict the consequences of such an embrace. He would be most horribly "absorbed." For my own part, I had rather

——"Lie in cold obstruction and to rot:
This sensible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod; and the delighted spirit
To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick ribb'd ice;
To be imprisoned in the viewless winds,
And blown with restless violence round about
The pendent world:"

Yes, sir, all this, rather than be the victim of such absorption!

It may be a matter of taste, and it may be bad taste, but I had rather pass a night in Falstaff's buck basket, rammed in with sucks, foul stockings and greasy napkins, afflicted by the rankest compound of villanous smells that ever offended nostril," than to undergo such a locofoco embrace!

Mr. Speaker, I have finished with the letter; I quit, I turn away from its disgusting details, with pleasure.

[Here Mr. Duncan said, Read the whole of the letter.]

Mr. Stanly said there is too much of it, I can't stand it.

[Let me read it, said Mr. Duncan.]

Mr. S. Mr. Speaker, I wish he had an opportunity of reading the letter to the House; I should like to see the Southern democrats listening to him! If it is in order, I would make a motion that he be allowed to go to the Speaker's chair, and read, expound, and explain—I should like to see the exhibition! Sir, I have not the physical strength to read and comment on the whole of that letter at this time; I have not the strength of lungs sufficient to answer all the remarks of that good democrat. Sir, a great part of his speech was about matters I did not understand; he had much about "yelping and howl, howl, howling." If I should enter into competition with him in bellowing and howling, I should be forced to bring a buffalo bull or a prairie wolf in the House, and get their assistance. I hope he may have an opportunity yet of reading this letter on the floor. I intend to send some copies of the gentleman's speech and of his letter into my district. Mr. Speaker, if you will allow me, I will send some into yours. I should like the good democrats there to know the opinions of a friend of the South—upon slavery.

Sir, I have said there was much of the gentleman's speech that I could not answer. I would not, sir, if I could. He told us a little of masons and anti-masons, of banks, of abolitionists and anti-abolitionists; he gave us, in a smaller compass, the contents of the official newspaper for weeks past, dressed up with statements from the Departments, ready furnished by "those who assisted him." Sir, I ask the gentleman to tell us who those were "who assisted him." Were they his patrons, the editors of the Globe? Were they his "dear sirs" at the Treasury or the Post Office Department? I call on him to come out and tell us who made him the advocate to make speeches to support this tottering Administration.

Sir, there were other things mentioned by the gentleman, the bearing of which I could not exactly see. He gave us the genealogy of mules. [Mr. D. said in his speech the mule is "a mongrel beast, half ass, half horse!] He, with many other hard names I could not catch, told us something of one Cresers and one Hercules; he did not say whether they were whigs, democrats, or mules; he did not tell us in what part of Hamilton county, Ohio, they resided. About all these things I have nothing to say. About the mules—Hercules—sweeping some stable, the name of which I never heard before, with a "hickory broom;" about all these the gentleman's information and knowledge surpass mine.

The gentleman spoke, sir, of "opening tombs," and digging, hyena-like, into the grave, and "disrobing the dead," in exposing defaulters! What else, sir, could we expect of one who could write this letter? How much in character for one who has written such a letter of the institutions of your State and of mine! Mr. Speaker, I have finished with the abolition part of the democrat's speech. This opportunity has afforded me much pleasure. I have been preparing a letter to my constituents, to unmask the paltry, pettifogging attempts to impose upon them the belief that Mr. Van Buren's friends are friends to slaveholders. I have not had time to finish that letter, having been too much occupied by other business. Sir, I have panted anxiously for an opportunity of saying on this floor, face to face, in presence of the would be exclusive friends of the South, in presence of the Southern caucus democrats with Northern feelings, what I have said and shall say to my constituents. I greatly rejoice that an opportunity has been afforded me of holding up in its true light to the country the character of the Van Buren democratic friendship for the South.

Mr. Speaker, if the House will pardon me, I wish to say a little upon a subject we hear much of, but see little practised—economy. The Representative from Hamilton county, Ohio, had a little "howling" upon this subject. I am glad to see, sir, that the Administration begin to think of this; the party fear the attention of the People is awakened. Well may they fear it, sir. Well may they furnish statements to their champion to excuse their enormous increase of public expenditures—increase from thirteen to thirty-nine millions a year while they have been preaching reform and retrenchment. I cannot, sir, at this time, go into an examination of this subject. I have no "dear sirs" at the Departments or elsewhere to assist me with tables and statements, ready furnished for publication. The gentleman has the advantage of most of us. But, sir, let me call his attention, and that of the good democrats who with him preach economy, to a few examples. Let me ask him, sir, if he knows that the chair in which you now sit, and which you *fill*, sir, with so much dignity, cost one hundred and sixty-five dollars? Now, sir, when you are electioneering, and abusing the silk-stocking gentlemen, you do not tell your constituents that you sometimes sit for nearly half a day in such a luxurious seat, and listen to speeches from one who thinks the curse of God rests upon your country. No, sir, I believe, if your good democrats knew it, you would lose at least—a dozen votes.

Do you know, sir, that the ornaments over the Speaker's chair cost near two thousand dollars? Now, sir, here is a silk-velvet chair, surrounded by ornaments of "bullion fringe, silk worsted, and India satin damask"—silk tassels, thirty five dollars a pair, and all by democratic orders! There is nothing equal to it, sir, except the rooms of Eastern monarchs, or the fashionable parlors of pet sub-treasurers!

Then, sir, go to the Senate—the democratic Senate—and look at the Vice President! Look at the distinguished man from the Great Crossings! There he sits, sir, as happy as Governor Sancho, with a canopy over his head, and a golden eagle, who seems to be endeavoring to wing his flight out of such company. This eagle and canopy, I learn, sir, cost more than two thousand dollars! Poor bird! fluttering like a chicken in apprehension of a hot gridiron! These tawdry ornaments are revolting, are disgusting, I might say, sir, to plain American taste. It is to be regretted, however, sir, that they did not bring their damask covering a little lower down, so as to screen the occupant of that chair entirely from observation. There seems to have been a desire, in the arrangement, to keep him back a little—to put him out of the way.

I could but make another melancholy observation, Mr Speaker, as my eyes rested on this flaring exhibition of locofoco taste. The picture of the Father of his Country—of Washington—is removed from the place now occupied by the iron bars which hold the gilded bird, is taken away from its former position and placed back in the gallery, among the people, out of sight, sir, as *his* precepts are, of the majority of that body. Before, one who visited the Senate was involuntarily forced to say, "look on that picture and on this." Well might the friends of the present occupant of that seat shrink from such a comparison!

But, Mr. Speaker, I fervently hope and believe that the time is fast coming when the character of that great man (Washington) will be dear to the Representatives of the People, as it has been, and still is, to the People themselves. Then, sir, locofocoism will disappear, and our republican institutions will be renovated; then, sir, and not till then, will our Government be honestly administered.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the House for its kind indulgence. I did not intend to have trespassed half so long. But for frequent interruptions I should have been less excited, and therefore would have said less.

I promised the gentleman from Pennsylvania to move the Previous Question. I do this, therefore, sir, because I made the promise. I do it with great reluctance, and shall vote against it myself. If the gentleman will permit it, I will most cheerfully withdraw it. [Mr. Petrikin would not consent.] I regret, sir, to deprive the Representative from Ohio of an opportunity of replying. I thank the gentlemen from Pennsylvania for the courtesy extended to me, and move the Previous Question.

Correspondence of the New York Courier.

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1839.

On the subject of the Post Office, I anticipate in a few days, a report in the Senate, from Mr. Lumpkin, of Georgia. If I am not greatly mistaken that report will not be very palatable to Mr. Post Master General. I shrewdly suspect that Mr. Lumpkin has been dipping a little into the state of affairs in that department. But the bull cannot be taken by the horns this session. Look out for breakers when Congress again convenes.

I read a letter last week, received by the Post Master General from a member of Congress, on the subject of an appointment which Mr. Kendall had recently made, and from the tenor of the letter, as it appears on the files of the Department, I presume within the district of the writer. In that letter, the member speaks of the newly appointed postmaster and says, "he is no better than a common vagabond." This is now one of the sub-treasurers. But I have matters more grave to speak of in relation to this Department. You may, therefore, consider this as a mere trifle—an every day occurrence.

In a former letter I stated, that no journal or ledger was kept in the General Post Office. I reiterate the charge, incredible as it may appear. I have taken some pains to ascertain the manner in which the books are kept, and find that it is a kind of "short hand" business. It is all done by *figures*. I further learn, that there are three competitors for the patent right of the invention. So far as I can judge from the explanation given to me, neither of the claimants are entitled to the merit of the discovery. It belongs to an honest Hibernian, who was a dealer in retail articles. Pat could neither read nor write. He resided in a celler, and kept all his accounts in *figures* on his *cellar door*, with a piece of chalk. In the progress of his business he charged, in his own way, one of his customers with a fine cheese. The charge was denied. Pat commenced a suit, and on the trial was ordered to bring into court his books. He unhung his cellar door, and paraded himself before the jury with it.

He pointed out to them the charge, which was in the form of a circle, and which he said represented a *cheese*; whereupon his customer recollected that he had bought of Pat a *grindstone*, for which he had not paid. Pat again examined his *entry*, and exclaimed, "It is a grindstone; Gentlemen of the Jury, look here, in the centre of the circle, you see that *dot*; it stands for the eye or hole through the stone." Then turning to his customer—"you are right, sir, it agrees with the *entry*." Now, if I am not mistaken, sooner or later, the people will find in the Post Office Department, a grindstone where they expected a cheese.

But to be serious—I say to any post master or mail contractor, who may be prosecuted for a debt incurred within the last three years, or a defalcation, call upon Mr. Kendall to bring his books into court; demand a sight of your account as it stands on these books and if he can make the Jury understand his charges, so far as to get a verdict at their hands, he will have more *acute*, or more pliant Jurors, than I have ever seen empanelled in any cause. But there are yet stronger objections to these books, which I shall not examine at present.

The embarrassment and confusion in the Post Office is great, and is increasing. I have good reason to believe that drafts are returning upon them under protest. Whether from incapacity to pay or because unjustifiably drawn, I neither know nor care. But suspect that unless the mail facilities are greatly and promptly reduced, Mr. Kendall will be driven to the necessity of "treading in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor" (Mr. Barry) *to raise the wind*. My next letter will be devoted to the Post Master General; and if I do not make some astounding developments, it will arise out of the want of materials, and not from the want of materials.

THE SPY IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, 29th Jan. 1839.

I proceed to redeem the promise, in relation to the Post Master General, made in my last letter. I will endeavor to be brief and if I am so fortunate as to render this communication intelligible, I am sure you will be astounded. I will confine myself strictly to *facts* derived from official documents, and these documents the production of Mr. Kendall. Nor will I embarrass the reader with comments, but leave him to his own reflections. I most respectfully solicit attention to *dates*, to the number of *miles* at each date, and to the sums expended.

In 1837, Mr. Kendall was prodigal in vaunting and promising. Referring to the result of his own experiments, in his report he triumphantly says—"In 1835 the Department was laboring under an extraordinary debt of $600,000. In 1837, it has a surplus of $800,000;" and he proceeds to add—"For some time to come the mail transportation will be nearly stationary. The post offices will greately increase. The revenue will rapidly advance," &c. Well, these were golden prospects in December 1837. Let us now see how they have been relized in 1838.

The Post Master General commenced his report, dated 4th Dec., 1837, in the following language:—

On the 1st of *July last*, the post routes of the United States in operation, were, as nearly as can be ascertained, in extent	141,242 miles.
His last report, bearing date December 3d, 1838, commences, "The post routes of the United States in operation on the 1st day of *July last*, as nearly as can be ascertained, were in extent	134,818 miles.
Thus establishing the *fact*, that during the *last year*, that is to say, from the 1st July, 1837, to 1st July, 1838, the post routes were *reduced* in extent	6,424 miles.
In his report of 1837, he further says, "From the 1st of January next (1838.) the annual transportation of mails will be at least	36,228,962 miles
How is this promise performed? Let us see. In his next report, (Dec. 1838.) he says, "The rate of annual transportation, on the 1st of July last, [1838.] was	34,580,202 miles.
The amount of transportation, as estimated by the Post Master General, was less than the estimate, by	1 648 760 miles.

It is therefore demonstrated by his own reports, that the extent of the mail routes in 1838 was less by 6,424 miles than in 1837; and from the same documents, it appears that the transportation on these routes in 1838 was less by 1,648 760 miles than Mr Kendall in 1837 estimated it would be. Now, as Mr. Kendall had on hand in 1837, a surplus of $800 000, after paying off, according to his own account, in two years, a debt previously contracted, of $600,000, the inquiry presents itself—Has the Post Master General attempted to shew how this money was obtained? I answer, in his report of 1838 he says

The revenue of the Department, for the year ending June 30th, 1837, was	$4,100,605
The accruing expenditures, about	3,303,428
Leaving an excess of revenue, during the year 1837, of	797,177

The next question is—was the revenue of 1838 greater or less than the revenue of 1837?

The Post Master General, in his report of December 1838, says—

The revenue of the Department, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1837, was	$4,100,605
The revenue of the Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1838, is estimated to have been	4,262,145
Being an increase of revenue for the year of	$161,549

I am driven to some tautology, for the purpose of linking together important facts, and thus rendering myself intelligible to the reader. It has been shown that the extent of the mail routes was less in 1838 than in 1837; that the transportation of these routes was much less in 1838 than in 1837 was estimated by Mr. Kendall; that in 1837 there was a nett surplus revenue over the expenditures of the department of about 800,000 dollars; and that in 1838 the actual revenue was increased more than 160,000 dollars.

Now, with these diminished facilities, increased revenue, and immense surplus on hand, at the commencement of 1838, what ought the American people to anticipate would be the financial condition of the Post Office Department, on the 1st of January, 1839? I will not answer this interrogatory. Every honest man of common sense, can do that for himself. But I will tell you what is its situation; and I call Amos Kendall to the bar of the people to prove the accuracy of my statement. The 800,000 dollars of surplus is gone in a single year, the increased revenue of 160,000 dollars is also gone. Heaven only knows where; and the department is at this moment on the verge of complete bankruptcy, from which it can only escape by reducing existing facilities. How this ruinous state of things has been so suddenly brought about, remains for the Post Master General to explain. But if asked by a Committee of Congress, I presume they will be referred to his "*short hand*" books.

When I began this letter, it was my intention to have presented several other interesting items, but I fear to overload it with figures. I will therefore, only refer to one other important fact. The Post Master General in his report of 1838, says—

The accruing expenditures, for the year ending 30th June, 1837, were about	$3,303,428
The engagements and liabilities of the department for the year ending 30th June, 1838, were	$4,680,068
Being an increase of expenditures in 1838 beyond 1837, of	$1,376 640

I close, for the present, with the astounding fact, which the preceding statements establish, that the extent of the post routes in the United States was *reduced* six thousand four hundred and twenty-four miles in the year 1838, below what it was in 1837, and that the expenses of the department were *increased*, during the same period, *one million three hundred and seventy-six thousand, six hundred and forty dollars*

THE SPY IN WASHINGTON.

Our Senators! once more!—Messrs. Brown and Strange, have made out to understand the Resolutions of the last General Assembly, so far as the Public Lands are concerned. They both, contrary to their previous course on this subject, voted against the Graduation bill, upon its final reading. We should like to know, how it happens that this part of their *instructions* are so much more intelligible, than the remainder? These gentlemen *flounder* amazingly. Every movement seems but to make their position more awkward. They now declare that they will resign before the next meeting of the Assembly. Very magnanimous that of Mr. Brown, who will no doubt be turned out by the next Legislature any how! But this determination of theirs shows that they are not satisfied with their own course.—It is an admission that their *principles and practice* are in conflict with each other. Their obeying in part and refusing in part, shows also, the uneasiness of their position. But this temporising half-way course, only serves to make them more ridiculous. It would, at least, be more manly to stand to the position they have taken. This attempt to ride on both sides of the sapling, will be apt to prove fatal.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Party Proscription.—The "Standard," in the number preceding the last, publishes with approbation an article from another paper, and thereby endorses the sentiments advanced, in which the President of the United States is called upon to remove every Whig office-holder, whether the station be high or low! And this in the nineteenth century, under a free and enlightened Government. He might as well march the regular army, of which he is, by virtue of his station, Commander-in-chief, to the doors of the Capitol, and demand the head of every member who has ventured to speak the truth of him, as to wreak his vengeance upon the helpless officer by hurling him from his berth for daring to discharge his Constitutional right at the Polls. Yes, a thousand times better would it be for the country; for, in the one case, the people would see and understand the object of the movement, and would fly to the rescue, and deal out summary vengeance on such a despot; whilst in the other case, the same object is attained by the concentration of all power in the hands of one man, but in a secret and sly mode, which it seems the acuteness of the public vision has not yet so clearly discerned.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Bill granting Banking privileges to the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company, has been rejected by the Kentucky House of Representatives, by a vote of 52 nays to 48 ayes.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LINES written in a Lady's Album.

TO MISS ——

Fair lady, may thy way through life,
Be a fairy scene of flowers,
The world to thee seem bright and gay
As e'er it did in childhood's hours.

May disappointments never dim,
The shining lustre of thy soul,
Nor cause a pang within that breast,
That's under virtue's sweet control.

May sorrow never cloud that brow,
Nor weeping ever dim those eyes;
Unsullied joys be ever thine,—
A halcyon breast and cloudless skies.

May Hope's bright star gleam o'er thy way,
And point thee upward to the goal,
The utmost bourne of blissful joys,
The elysium of the soul.

CAROLO.

Carthage, Dec. 13, 1838.

THE ATHERTON CHEAT.

The following scene in the House of Representatives will show how little has been gained by the famous Atherton humbug. The Northern men claim a triumph, in having their Abolition petitions *received*. The Southern Van Buren prints are trying to persuade their readers that the point of *reception* was not carried in favor of the North. Let facts speak.—*Richmond Whig.*

Mr. CUSHING presented twenty memorials from sundry petitioners, appertaining to slavery or the slave trade, and moved "that the memorials be received, subject to the resolution of the 12th of December."

The SPEAKER. By the order of the House the petitions lie on the table.

Mr. CUSHING. If the Chair decides that my motion is out of order, I shall be constrained to appeal from the decision, for the purpose of briefly stating my views of the subject.

The SPEAKER. The House is not to be governed by technical niceties. There can be no question of order.

Mr. CUSHING. I have made a motion; that motion is either in order, or it is not. I raise the question of order to guide my own future action, and inform my constituents touching the point whether these petitions are, or are not, received.

The SPEAKER. They could not be laid on the table unless they were in possession of the House.

Mr. CUSHING. Are they received under the resolution?

The SPEAKER. They are received.

Mr. CUSHING. I am satisfied.

Pennsylvania.—By a recent Message of the Governor of this State to the Legislature thereof, it appears that the aggregate *of the State debt* is $30,552,304. (including in this computation the sum of $2,867,5[illegible] received by the deposite bill from the United States.) This would be a large debt, if the State did not hold property and funds more than sufficient to represent it, which is stated by the Governor as follows:

The public works, canals, railroads, &c.	$25,109 6[illegible]
Bank stock	2,108,7[illegible]
Turnpike and bridge stock	2,726,39[illegible]
Canal and navigation stock	528,00[illegible]
Railroad stock	179,35[illegible]
Money due on unpatented lands	1,000,00[illegible]
Estimated value of public property	$31,652,20[illegible]

Virginia.—The State debt of Virginia now amounts to $5,255,250. Besides which, the aggregate State subscriptions to various public works, for which the necessary appropriations are not yet made, amount to $3,320,000. So that the aggregate pecuniary liabilities of the Ancient Dominion may be said to amount to about eight millions and a half of dollars.

Illinois.—By a letter from the seat of Government of this State, dated January 22d, we learn that on that day there was quite an excitement in the House of Representatives of the State, which ended as follows: A resolution declaring that "it is not the true policy of the United States to establish an Independent Treasury or a Sub-Treasury system," was carried by ayes 46, noes 40; "nor collect and disburse the public revenue in specie, to the exclusion of the notes of specie paying banks," was carried, 58 to 29. A resolution instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of the State in Congress to vote against any law or resolution having for its object the adoption of the Independent or sub-Treasury system, in any form whatever, was carried, 46 to 40. There seemed to be no doubt entertained that these resolutions would also pass the Senate.

Louisiana.—The Senate of this State, after a discussion of five hours, on the 31st ult. passed resolutions by a vote of 9 to 7 against Executive discretion in the control of the revenue—in favor of receiving convertible notes as well as gold and silver in payment of the dues to the Government—in favor of banks—against sub-Treasury, and in favor of a National Bank, and requesting their Senators and Representatives in Congress to carry out these principles.

Indiana.—The estimated cost of the Internal Improvements authorized by the last session of Indiana is twenty-one millions of dollars.

Philanthropic.—Mr. John Rex, whose death we publish, made provision in his will for sending his slaves to Liberia. His farm, with all its appurtenances, is to be sold, and also any of the negroes who may refuse to go, and the proceeds divided among those who accept their freedom upon the terms specified. The greater part of the remainder of his estate is to be applied to building an asylum for the afflicted poor of this city, to be erected under the superintendence of trustees to be appointed by the city authorities. Twenty-one acres of land near the Water Works, and from 12 to 15 thousand dollars are appropriated to this object. The residue is a small legacy bequeathed to a distant relation in Pennsylvania.

Raleigh Microcosm.

At the special meeting of the stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, held in this city on Monday last, it was resolved, with but one dissenting voice, to accept the terms of the act of the late session of the Legislature, for the relief of the company.—*Raleigh Microcosm.*

Premium on Silk.—An act has passed the Legislature of Delaware, allowing a premium of fifteen cents per pound for cocoons raised in the State, and fifty cents per pound for raw silk reeled from such cocoons. This law is to continue for four years, and incorporated silk companies are to be excluded from its benefits.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 13, 1839.

Cotton.—Sales here at 12 to 13¼. Demand brisk. Great anxiety is felt for the arrival of the Great Western, which is expected to bring important intelligence.

At Columbia, S. C. 13 to 16¼; principal sales 13 to 15½. At Charleston, 12½ to 16.

At New York, the late arrivals caused an advance of about ¼ of a cent; sales 5,000 bales, mostly on speculation.—Upland 13 to 16.

Tobacco.—$10 has been offered and *refused* for a lot of tobacco in this town.

Highly Important!—On Thursday last, Mr. Clay availed himself of the opportunity of the presentation of an anti-abolition petition, to deliver his sentiments at length on that subject. He spoke for two hours, says the National Intelligencer, in an earnest, animated, and most eloquent manner, in opposition to the proceedings and ulterior designs of the Abolitionists. The correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle says,—

"His speech is one of the best he ever delivered, and will agreeably astonish the whole South and the thinking portion of the country. It produced so great an effect in the Senate Chamber, that immediately after Mr. Clay had concluded his remarks, and a few words had been spoken by Mr. Calhoun, the Senate adjourned. It was impossible to do business, so great was the excitement and effect produced. Mr Calhoun complimented Mr. Clay's speech,—said it was a triumph to the South—would do great good, &c., &c. It satisfied him altogether, and was the true State's Right doctrine."

A private correspondent of the same paper writes as follows:—

WASHINGTON, FEB. 7, 1839.

Mr. CLAY has, this day, made the most brilliant, the most commanding, and the noblest oration that he ever delivered in his life. His subject was *Abolition;* and never before was it treated in such a manner. He placed the evils and dangers of the abolition schemes in a strong and vivid point of view; clearly demonstrated that Congress has not the *power* to comply with the prayer of the abolition petitions, and made a warm, glowing and impressive appeal to the country and to the abolitionists themselves, against their parricidal doctrines and movements. He spoke about two hours and to the most crowded as well as the most attentive auditory that has, this session, been assembled in the Senate. The whole House almost was present, and the galleries were thronged with ladies. It was known, last night, that Mr. Clay was to speak on this subject and the galleries were filled to overflowing at an early hour. Every body almost is warm in praise of this noble and patriotic effort. It will produce an impression on the public mind that cannot easily be effaced. Mr. Calhoun was in ecstacies, and, as soon as Mr. Clay finished, rose and expressed his delight and admiration of his sentiments on this subject, and remarked that he considered *Abolition now as completely put down!*

This is indeed gratifying, nay glorious intelligence. Taking into consideration all the circumstances of the relations existing between Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun, and one cannot but be struck with the noble tribute paid by the latter to the former. It must have been amply deserved, and its being accorded in that prompt manner is as honorable to the one as to the other.

We trust that this straight forward course will put an end to the slanders propagated by the *enemies of the South*, who have been endeavoring most artfully, to drive the Whig party, with Mr. Clay at their head, into the abolition ranks.

In our next we intend to publish Mr. Clay's Speech in full, and expect of the Southern Van Buren papers, which pretend to so much horror of abolitionism, and so great a concern for the rights of the South, to do the same. Can they refuse, when Mr. Calhoun himself has endorsed the Speech? We shall see.

We refer our readers with much pleasure to the speech of Mr. Stanly, of this State, in which the notorious Dr. Duncan is touched off with a master's hand. Those who desire to be satisfied of the vile falsehood propagated by the Van Buren party, of a coalition between the Whigs and the Abolitionists, will find sufficient evidence there. The speech created quite a sensation in the House, and Mr. Stanly was cheered by audible expressions of approbation, not less than by the evident writhing of the victim of his withering invective.

We would call the special attention of the Raleigh Standard to this speech. That paper more than insinuated that the celebrated letter of Dr. Duncan on slavery, was a Whig forgery. It did not attempt to justify the letter, but by charging it as a forgery, tacitly admitted that it was indefensible. It will be seen that Mr. Stanly read it in his presence, and that he did not dare to deny its authenticity. Does the Standard denounce him, in consequence? So far from it, that scarcely a number of that paper is issued in which he is not noticed in some complimentary way. This fact sufficiently attests the miserable humbug which the Standard is endeavoring to palm off upon its readers on this subject. The Editor is horrified at the slightest abolition movement of a Northern Whig, but not a whisper is ever heard from him when sentiments far more objectionable are deliberately promulgated by a Van Buren man.

The Mails.—For at least three weeks past, we have not received at this place a single Northern mail on the day it was due. They have been invariably from one to four days out of time. On Monday last two mails came, the latest of which was only one day behind its time; but yesterday we had none.

The Prospectus of the North Carolinian, a new paper to be published in this town by H. L. Holmes, Esq., was received too late for this week. It shall appear in our next.

Blackwood's Magazine.—We have received the December No. of this sterling work, the circulation of which it will give us pleasure to extend, by forwarding the names of subscribers to the publisher in New York.

Peace between France and Mexico.—A French armed Steamer has arrived at Baltimore in a short passage from Havanna, bringing the important intelligence, that through the intervention of the Admiral of the British Fleet, terms of accommodation had been agreed on between the French and Mexicans, and hostilities had ceased.

Mississippi Senator.—Mr. Henderson, (Whig) has been elected to the U. S. Senate for the unexpired term of Mr. Trotter, (till 4th March next,) by a majority of 5 votes.

Rayner's Resolutions.—We have on hand an excellent article on this subject from a correspondent of the Raleigh Star, which we intend to lay before our readers as soon as possible.

A new Outrage.—The Van Buren members of the Senate of New York have adopted a shameful expedient to prevent an election of Senator to Congress from that State. The law requires that each House shall first nominate a candidate for Senator, and if they do not agree, that then they shall meet, and in joint ballot, elect one of the two persons thus nominated. The Senate of that State is composed of 14 Whigs and 18 Vans, (the greater portion of whom were elected before the late revolution in the politics of the State, and of course do not represent the people.) The House, "fresh from the people," nominated N. P. Tallmadge, by a vote of 77 to 46; but in the Senate, each of the 18 Van Buren men voted for a different person, and thus, by scattering their votes, prevented any nomination at all. This was the uniform result of six votings. And thus any election this year is defeated, and the great State of New York must be *misrepresented* in the Senate by Mr. Wright alone, until this time next year, by which period the people will, doubtless, have an opportunity of selecting a Senate that will carry out their will.

A fire occurred in Charlotte, N. C. on the 5th inst. which destroyed the dwelling house of Mr. Charles Overman, and an unoccupied house belonging to Mr. Geo. Cross—loss about $3,000.

A dreadful Earthquake occurred at the Island of Martinique on the 12th ult. The town of Post Royal was almost entirely demolished. It was supposed that 800 persons had been buried under the ruins; the bodies of 522 of whom had been taken out, and excavations were still going on at the date of the last accounts. The town of St. Pierre did not suffer so much, though numerous lives were lost, and buildings destroyed. In the county, plantations were laid waste, houses prostrated, and families buried in the ruins. The shock lasted about five minutes.

Gross deception.—The Standard, in endeavoring to bolster up the slang-whanging manifesto of the party, concocted during the late session of the Legislature, is publishing a vast quantity of twattle, which we have not taken the trouble to read. In the last number of that paper, however, our eyes accidentally fell on the following paragraph, in which the Editor appears to be bent on showing the absurdity of rescinding the Expunging resolution:—

"The Constitution of the United States prescribes that "the Senate shall keep a Journal." The Caucus Resolutions say it is a violation of this obligation to "expunge," blot out; yet they declare that this same Senate Journal ought to be "rescinded," cut out. By this logic, to "blot" a Journal is not "keeping" it—but to cut a Journal, is "keeping" it. Argument has no place to stand upon here. To refute such absurdity as this, by reasoning, would be as foolish as if one should undertake to prove by a labored argument that 2 and 2 make 4. A way faring man, though a fool, can see the gross inconsistency of such positions."

The portion of the above to which we wish to call the particular attention of our readers, is the words "cut out," which the Standard gives as the definition of the word "rescinded." This is a false definition, according to any dictionary that we have access to, as well as according to the universally received acceptation. All the dictionaries define the word to mean "to abrogate; to revoke; to annul; to vacate an act by the enacting authority or by superior authority; to cut off;" (not *cut out;*) and Webster says that the latter definition, "to cut off," is *obsolete*, as undoubtedly it is.

The object of the Standard in thus falsifying the meaning of language, and misrepresenting the object of the Whig party, is plain enough. The Editor of that paper is not so stupid as to think the terms "cut out" and "cut off," synonymous; nor can he be ignorant that the Whigs never dreampt of "cutting out" any portion of the Journal of the Senate. Their object is, and always has been, to preserve that Journal from mutilation. But the Standard once declared that the people of North Carolina were more easily gulled than any on earth; and it is doubtless convinced that its readers are stupid enough or wicked enough to receive its version as true.

Tempted by the discovery of the above gross deceit, we looked a little further into the Standard, and find it asserting that the people had no notice of the intention to instruct the Senators on the Expunging resolution. The truth of this each man must decide for himself. For ourself, we *know* that it was the subject of general conversation in this part of the country, both before and after the election, and that it has at all times been a subject of unmitigated condemnation of the course of our Senators. There is no act of their political life for which they have been so much censured. Was there any thing extraordinary, therefore, that the Whigs, when in power, should express their opinion on this point, as well as others? Certainly not. Let it be recollected, too, that the party which now cries out so lustily against this act of the Whigs, because, as they assert, it was not made a question before the election, did the very same thing themselves in 1834, when they instructed Mr. Mangum. That was indeed done without the previons approbation of the people, and yet it is now highly improper in the Whigs to "follow in the footsteps." This is the usual cry of the Van Buren party. Instructions are very proper when given to Whig Senators, but not to be regarded when addressed to Messrs. Brown and Strange. It is all right when they are passed by the Jackson party without notice to the people, but a "fraud upon the people" if done by the Whigs.

The Secretary of the Treasury has officially communicated to Congress, sundry papers in his office relative to the defalcation of Mr. Swartwout, from which it appears, that his bond, though it purports to have been signed on the 14th of May 1834, was not executed until the 23d of January 1837. So that for nearly three years, the Secretary of the Treasury permitted this man, the receiver of three-fourths of the whole revenue of the nation, to remain in office without any bond for the faithful performance of his duty! Here is a vigilant care of the public funds, with a vengeance. This fact was not mentioned in any previous report of the Secretary, and was only now wrung from him by a peremptory demand for copies of all bonds of Mr. Swartwout's.

Extraordinary Proposition.—At the last accounts from Harrisburg, a proposition from the Committee of Accounts was under debate in the House of Representatives, to pay the persons composing the mob that drove the Senate from its chamber, $1 50 per day each for their services!!! under pretence that they were deputies of the Sergeant-at-arms, appointed for the purpose of aiding to suppress the riot! This caps the climax of folly and wickedness. There are about 100 of these worthies, several of whom are now actually under indictment for producing the very riots in question! Surely impudence could go no further than this.

Our readers cannot have forgotten that the Globe and other Administration papers, and even members of Congress, in their speeches, declared that there was no disturbance at Harrisburg, and consequently no justification for a call upon the militia by the Governor. Yet here we find a Committee, and indeed the whole party in the Legislature, strenuously contending that such an alarming state of things existed as to justify the unprecedented step of employing 100 deputy Sergeants-at-arms. The members of the party do not scruple thus to give each other the lie. The truth is that both stories are false. It is clear there was a disturbance of the most outrageous kind, and it is equally clear that these bullies were not employed to quell it. If we were to take the liberty of *guessing* on the subject, we should say, that they were *employed* to go to Harrisburg to *produce* a riot, and that as they could not live upon air, they have demanded compensation from the party, which, not being so easily *forked up*, as they say at the South, these honest patriots have hit upon this notable device to make the State pay for its own everlasting disgrace.

"Of what consequence is it that a man professes opposition to abolition, while he couples it with the promulgation of sentiments that encourage that dark spi it? His opposition avails him nothing."

So says the Raleigh Standard; and for once we agree with the Standard. We, however, carry the remark a little further. What are a man's *professions* worth, when his actions give them the lie? And the appropriate commentary upon this text is, that Mr. Van Buren *professes* to be opposed to abolition, and yet voted, on the only occasion when the question ever came before him, *for* abolition. Here is the evidence: It is undeniable:—

In 1820, pending the celebrated Missouri Question,—that question, the unfavorable decision of which would have shaken this Union to its centre, and which was finally settled, as admitted on all hands, to the satisfaction of the South, through the efforts of Henry Clay,—Mr. Van Buren, then a member of the New York Legislature, voted for a resolution to instruct the Senators and request the Representatives in Congress from that State, to "oppose the admission, as a State, in the Union, of any territory not comprised within the original boundary of the United States, *without making the prohibition of slavery therein, an indispensable condition of admission.*" If such a law had been adopted by Congress, neither Missouri, nor Florida, nor Arkansas, could ever have been organized as a State. It is true that Mr. Van Buren now *professes* to be opposed to abolition, and it may be so; but it is unfortunate, that on the only occasion in his life when he had an opportunity to *act*, he supported it.

So with Mr. Duncan, the Van Buren member from Ohio. He is bitterly opposed to abolition, if we may believe his professions; and yet he wrote one of the most bitter, false and foul tirades against slavery, slave holders, and slave States, that was ever penned. So with Benj. Tappan, the new Ohio Senator. Believe the organs of the party, and *he* is no abolitionist; and yet Mr. Morris, his predecessor and political friend, the worst abolitionist in Congress, says that Tappan is more of an abolitionist than himself.

CONGRESS.—On the 4th instant, Mr. STRANGE presented the resolutions of the Legislature of North Carolina, in favor of a law authorizing the Branch Mints to coin silver change; and complaining of its scarcity in this State. Mr. CLAY said that this scarcity of small change was not confined to North Carolina. He himself had received a letter from the North making the same complaint. It had arisen from the acts of Congress, raising the value of gold so much above its real value, as to cause its importation, whilst silver was exported because of its comparative depreciation here. Mr. STRANGE replied, that he believed that it was entirely owing to its being hoarded by the Banks that small change, and specie of all kinds, were scarce. He also complained of Mr. Clay's remarks as an interference. He denied that there was any actual difference between the legal and the real values of gold and silver. Mr. CLAY disclaimed any interference or offence. He had done nothing more than became a Senator and an American citizen, when resolutions had been sent to the Senate complaining of the difficulty and invoking Legislative action. He said it was an acknowledged fact, contested by nobody, that the "gold bill" raised the value of that metal above its value in other parts of the world, and of course that it was brought here from countries where it was of less value, and that when metal was to be *exported*, silver was used, of course, as being more valuable abroad. Since the passage of that bill, the gold had increased in this country to a greater amount than both gold and silver previously, &c. The resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Benton's bill for the armed occupation of Florida, was rejected in the Senate, 22 to 20, but afterwards reconsidered and laid on the table.

A great deal of private business has been done, and the week has been rather barren of interest. Nothing from the Investigating Committee, except that they have probably returned from New York by this time.

The Mobile Branch of the State Bank of Alabama has again suspended specie payments, on its deposites and notes over $10. It promises to resume in 90 days.

Executive Council.—We learn that the Governor's Council will assemble in this City, on Friday next, to advise with him touching the appointment of members of the Internal Improvement and Literary Boards.—*Raleigh Register.*

Ohio.—The Van Buren Legislature of this State has passed a series of resolutions, denying to Congress the right to abolish slavery *in the States;* but not a word is said about the District of Columbia. Is it not a fair inference, that they would *affirm* the right to abolish it in the District? If such be not their opinion, is it not likely that they would have expressly referred to that question? To give up that, is to give up every thing. Once let the abolitionists carry their point in that District, and there would be no more Union of these States.

The Raleigh Standard says that "Mr. Adams is the leader of the abolitionists in the House of Representatives." This falsehood, as Mr. Adams has himself pronounced it, is uttered in the very teeth of that gentleman's speech, made not three weeks ago, in which he pledged himself as opposed to abolition, even in the District of Columbia. The Standard, with its usual fairness, has *never published one word about that speech.* It keeps its readers in the dark on that important subject—an important one to the South, as showing that a most talented and influential individual is not for abolition, but only for the right of petition.

There never was a more vile attempt made by any party, than the favorite one at present of the Van Buren party and papers, to represent the Whigs at the North as identified with the abolitionists. It is evident to every honest man, that men of both parties are found in the abolition ranks, in the free States. Whether there be more Whigs, or more Loco Focos, it is impossible to tell. But one thing we know, that Duncan, and Morris, and Tappan, members of Congress from Ohio, are open and avoved in the assertion of abolition doctrines, though two of them pretend not to be abolitionists.

Marcus Morton, the Van Buren candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, wrote as follows:—

"To say that I am utterly opposed to slavery in every form, civil, political or domestic, is saying very little." * * * * * * * *

"I deem slavery to be the greatest curse and the most portentous evil which a righteous God ever inflicted upon a nation; and that every effort consistent with a moral duty and the constitution and laws of the Union, ought to be made to mitigate, and if possible, to extirpate it from the land. That Congress has the control of the whole subject within the district of Columbia, I can entertain no doubt." * * * * * * * *

"In relation to the admission of new States with the power to hold slaves, I need do no more than to refer you to my recorded votes against the admission of Missouri with this power."

Is he an abolitionist?

The Hon. Henry Williams, the only Van Buren man elected to the next Congress from Massachusetts, in a letter dated Nov. 1, 1838, says—

"*I still believe slavery to be contrary to the laws of God and the best interests of man; that it ought not to be extended by the admission of new States into the Union, with constitutions tolerating so great an evil; and that it is the imperative duty of Congress to adopt immediate measures for its abolition in the District of Columbia.*"

Is he an abolitionist? Upon the avowal of these sentiments, *he was elected to Congress.* By whom? *Not by Whigs, assuredly.*

In another district of Massachusetts, Messrs. Brooks, (Whig) and Parmenter, (Van) were candidates for Congress. The abolitionists demanded to know their sentiments. Mr. Brooks scorned to take any notice of the miserable faction who chatechised him. But Mr. Parmenter replied as follows:—

"That the existence of slavery is an evil of great magnitude is not disputed, excepting by a very small portion of the citizens of the Union. In my opinion, the powers possessed by Congress should be exercised to prohibit inter State slave trade, and to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, whenever such measures can be adopted consistently with the safety of the nation; and I deem it the duty of Congress to regard the requirements of justice and humanity as well as the other obligations of the Constitution of the United States.

"I am not in favor of the admission of any new State whose Constitution may tolerate slavery, and in this sentiment I believe the people of this section of the country almost unanimously coincide."

This good Van Buren abolition candidate received 3,987 votes. Were these Whig votes? Mr. Brooks received 3,848 votes. There was no election because of the scattering votes.

Mr. Jas. T. Woodbury, a brother of the Secretary of the Treasury, and a Van Buren abolitionist, received 187 of those scattering votes. Let us hear what he says on the subject:—

"I believe '*We the People*' of the North are beginning to find out what *we* have to do with slavery, and, what is far better, are beginning faithfully and consistently to do it. I believe that this carrying our abolition to the ballot box may, with great propriety, be made a test question. What! go to the polls and vote for a man as Representative to the United States Congress who will not declare himself in favor of immediately abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia and the United States Territories, and the internal, or, if you please, INFERNAL, slave trade? I could, with my present views, no more do it than I could be a slaveholder or slavedealer in the District of Columbia, or own one of those slave ships that ply between Alexandria and New Orleans."

We have entered upon this subject, in this manner, with great regret, but with great deliberation. It is our solemn, settled conviction, that the discussion of the subject at the South, is bad policy. But we cannot sit still and see the party to which we belong slandered by unprincipled charges, made by unprincipled presses, of a coalition between the Whigs and abolitionists. The charge is foul and false, and must be exposed. We say, that as a party, the Administration is as extensively connected with the abolitionists as the Whigs. We give above, some of the proofs on which this assertion is made, and we intend to follow these up with others. At present we will only quote the following remark, which we find in a Northern paper as taken from the Emancipator of Dec. 20—the leading journal of the abolitionists:—

"We have friends in both parties; the professed principles of both parties are in our favor: and those of either, if carried out, and applied to the whole population of our country, would speedily abolish slavery; but *he who asserts that abolitionists are in collusion with either, or their cause linked with the success of either,* SHOULD BE BRANDED AS A LIAR, *whether his object be to gain the favor of abolitionists to his own party, or direct the hatred of anti-abolitionists against his political rivals.*"

Large Cotton Stalk.—The San Augustine (Texas) Herald, of the 28th November, says, they have in their office a cotton stalk, raised on an upland farm, by William Todd, Esq. of Shelby county. It is thirteen feet six inches in height, and yielded 400 bolls.

NEW YORK, February 4, 1839.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

By the packet ship Philadelphia, Capt. Morgan, from Portsmouth, Dec. 25, we have London and Portsmouth papers to the evening of the 24th.

The steam ship Liverpool arrived out in fourteen days.

The supply of grain in the London market is short.

The Hollando Belgic question is not yet settled. It was the principal topic of conversation in Paris.

Among the Passengers who joined in presenting a gold Snuff Box to the Captain of the Steam Ship Liverpool, was William M. Price.

The Cotton market for the week ending the 22d closed firm, sales about 47000. 13000 bales of which were on speculation at one quarter advance on the close of the previous week.

This news is considered good, but the greatest interest is felt for the arrival of the Great Western, now daily expected, and no important change will take place until her news is received.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Dec. 22.

The contradictory reports of the state of the Cotton crop have unsettled the market here very considerably. There is, however, an advance in prices, from ⅛d to ¼d generally. There has been more activity to day, and the sales may be reported from 9,000 to 10,000 bags. Surats are selling ¼d, par lb. above last week's rates; 1,500 from 5¾d. to 6d. Americans, from 6¾d. to 8¼d. New Orleans are reported to be generally inquired for, and sold at 9¼d.

New York.—781 buildings, of all descriptions, were erected in the city of New York during the year 1838.

The Washington Chronicle, which lately went over to Van Buren, has stopped for want of support. "So much for Buckingham!"

We stated in our last that the Milton Spectator was to be discontinued—we perceive, since, that it has re-appeared under the auspices of Nathaniel J. Palmer, Esq. It may be thought a little remarkable, yet it is not the less true, that its present editor has hoisted the neutral flag, as it were, under Mr. Bedford Brown's nose. For the information of the distant public, we will state that our honorable senior Senator is a resident of Caswell, the county in which Milton is situate; furthermore, that the Spectator is the only newspaper published in the county, and has heretofore gone the "whole hog" for the administration.

Harrassed as Mr. Brown must be at this time,—if not by qualms of conscience for his apostacy to his own principles,—at least by the broadsides of the Press throughout the country, the news of these domestic troubles will add very little to the quietude of his mind.—*Oxford Examiner.*

The miraculous cures effected by the MATCHLESS SANATIVE, we find has convinced even the most bitter opposers of the doctrine that the Medicine is indeed of more value to mankind than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our globe.

[3 weeks paid.]

MARRIED,

At Pleasant Hill, in Halifax County, on the 29th ultimo, by T. S Brownlow, Esq., Mr. JOHN HENRY MURPHY, of this place, to Miss CAROLINE VIRGINIA, daughter of the late Gen. John Alston.

[Accompanying this announcement, the Editor received a liberal *fee*, consisting of bridal cake, and Madeira and Champagne Wines, with which he and such friends as happened to be near, most cheerfully drank to the health, *and so forth*, of the happy couple.]

In Montgomery county, on the 31st ult., at the residence of her father, by Dr. Joseph Ewing, Mr. WILSON DEBERRY to Miss SARAH, daughter of Robert Green, Esq.

Near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, on the 1st ultimo, Mr. WILLIAM MAC LEAN to Miss ALMINA LeLEOD, daughter of William McLeod, Esq.

In Marlborough District, S. C., on the 17th ultimo, Mr. MILTON McKOY, of Mississippi, to Miss ANN BETHEA, eldest daughter of Tristram Bethea, Esq.

In Duplin county, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. Alex'r McIver, ALBERT R. HICKS, Esq. to Miss ATHANASIA ROYAL, daughter of the late Hardy Royal, of Sampson county.

DIED,

In this County, on Sunday night last, GEORGE, son of John Elliott, Esq. in the 9th year of his age

At his residence in Bladen county, on the 4th inst., Mr. THOMAS SMITH, in the 75th year of his age. It is seldom the community has been called upon to mourn a more irreparable loss; for although he sought not honor from man, and was not seen scrambling and contending for high places,—although his voice was not heard in the angry contentions of public life, but rather sought for happiness in domestic retirement, yet his influence was not lost upon the community. The door of hospitality was always open to the stranger and way-farer, the hand of charity always extended to the needy, and the heart of sympathy opened to the distressed and the oppressed. He was long a most exemplary member of the M. E. Church, and convinced his relations and friends, by the resignation with which he submitted to a most protracted and intense affliction, the calmness he viewed the inroads of disease, that death had no terrors for him, but that his treasure and his home was in the bosom of his God. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and my last end be like his"—[*Communicated*

In October 1837, in Warner co. Miss., Rev. J. A. McNEILL, at one time stated supply to the Church in Wilmington, N. C. Mr. M. had gone to Miss. on account of his health, and we never could hear of him until a friend lately mentioned that he was dead. He was a good man and a capital preacher.—*Watchman of the South.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—FEBRUARY 13.

Brandy, peach,	$1	Molasses,	36 a 40
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	11 a 12	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	12 a 13½	Salt,	85 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	$1	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 30 a $1 40	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$6½ a 7½	Wheat,	$1 35 a $1 40
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	60
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Feb. 10, Steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with boats Diligence, Post Boy and Nelson in tow, having Dry Goods, Groceries, Salt, Iron, &c., for Hall & Johnson, E. J. Hale, C. T. Haigh, D. B. Robinson & Co., Boon, Caison & Co., Geo. R. Atkins, Cook & Co., E. W. Willkings, A. M. Campbell, S. Colton, Joseph Baker, B. Rose, Geo. McNeill, A. McLaughlin, T. S. Lutterloh, and C. J. Orrell, of this place; and for Rev. Wm. Crook, E. Mitchell, Cress & Boger, Michael Brown, R. Smith, Evans & Nettle, and A. J. Hill, of the interior.

DEPARTED, on the 6th, Boat Messenger, with Flour, Cotton, &c.

Also, on the 12th, Steamer Henrietta, with boat Diligence in tow, with full freight Flour, Cotton, Flaxseed, Wheat, Tobacco, &c, shipped mostly by merchants here.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 3. Brig Lackawana, from New York.
Sally Ann, from Matanzas.
Leopard, from do.
Schr Bahama, from Charleston.
4. Gil Blas, from do.
Origin, from do.
Brig Abagail, from do.
Br. Schr Dumman, from Harbour Island.
Brig Levant, from Boston.
5. Schr Lucy & Margaret, from Charleston.
Femma, from do.
Elizabeth, from do.
Augustus Lord, from do.
7. Chas. E. Thorn, from New York.
St. Henrietta, from Fayetteville.
8. Brig Belle, from New York.
Betsey & Jane, from do.
Tridal, from Martinique.
Adamant from Port Royal
Schr Pilot, from Boston.
Pelon, from New York.
Br. Schr Eight Sons, from Kingstown.
Schr Mail, from Philadelphia.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 4. Boat Diligence, for Fayetteville.
Schr Eliza Jane, for Philadelphia.
5 Repeater, for New York.
Br. Brig Helen Marks, for Barbadoes.
Brig New York, for do.
Virginia, for Matanzas.
Schr Mary, for Maraguez,
Sarah Augusta, for New York
6. Brig Emerald, for Barbadoes.
John Barnes, for do.
Schr Cairo, for Martinique.
Virginia, for Nassau.
Brig Abigail, for New York.
7 Schr Elizabeth, for do.
St Henrietta and boats Nelson and Post Boy for Fayetteville.

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20 HHDS. prime New Orleans MOLASSES.
50 Bags green Cuba COFFEE
For sale by
C. T. HAIGH.
February 13 1839 32 3w

New England Rum.

30 BARRELS N. E. RUM, just received per Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
February 11, 1839. 32tf

Lime.

200 CASKS LIME, in Warehouse at Campbellton, and for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
February 11, 1839. 32tf

Irish Potatoes.

25 BBLS. very Superior Yellow, for planting, Just received and for Sale by
D. B. ROBINSON & CO.
Hay Street.
February, 12, 1839. 32 3w

Just received by Steamer Henrietta,

100,000 best Spanish CIGARS,
50 boxes bunch RAISINS,
20 barrels Butter CRACKERS.
A. M. CAMPBELL.
February 12, 1839. 32 4w
Also, a variety of SWEETMEATS.

Pension Agency.

HAVING been called on by many, I will give prompt attention to all who may constitute me their Agent for the collection of arrears of Pension, and remit as directed; and will also furnish printed forms to all who may wish them.
C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, February 12, 1839. 32 6w

GOELICK'S
MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.
And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.
February 1, 1839. 32tf

State of North Carolina.
Executor's Notice.

AT February Term, 1839, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Bladen County, the Subscribers qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Thomas Smith, deceased

All persons indebted to said Testator are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate, to present them as by law required, or they will be barred of recovery.

THOMAS C. SMITH,
ALEX'R McDOWELL,
Executors.
February 11, 1839 32 6w

Mulberry Trees.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale about 8000 genuine MORUS MULTICAULIS MULBERRY TREES. The Trees were grown by himself, at Freehold, N. J., the last Season, from Stock which he imported from France two years since.

They are untrimmed, will average 2 to 2½ feet long, wood well matured. As the Season for planting is drawing near, in order to save the necessity of frequent communication, the Subscriber here states that the *lowest price* at which the Trees will be sold is 55 cents per Tree—*Cash.* Persons wishing Trees, therefore, can remit a draft payable at sight in Philadelphia or New York *with their* ord r, adding $5 per 1000 Trees for boxing and delivery in Philadelphia or New York. The Trees will then be packed and forwarded at the time and in the way they may direct.

For the genuineness of the Tree, the reliance which may be placed on his statements, and the fidelity with which orders will be executed, the Subscriber refers to the Hon. J. F. Randolph, Member of Congress, Washington City, D. C.
D. V. McLEAN,
Freehold, New Jersey.
February 9, 1839. 32-4w

PETERS' PILLS.

A FRESH supply of this invaluable Anti-Bilious Pill, just received from the Manufactory at New York. The immense sale of these Pills, renders it unnecessary to say more in their favor than that they are found to be beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-Ache, Sea Sickness, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Heart-burn, Nausea, furred tongue, incipient Diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels where a cathartic or an aperient is needed.

—ALSO,—

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Pills,
and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally. Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c &c

The Bitters are said to be an infallable remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale by
E. J. HALE, Agent.
Feb. 12, 1839.

The PHŒNIX FACTORY

Is now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839 26tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK, comprising a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

10 HHDS SUGAR.
50 Bags Rio COFFEE.
200 pair Bright and Blue TRACES.
100 kegs NAILS, assorted.
12 casks prime CHEESE.
20 boxes Bunch & Bloom RAISINS.
Collins' & King's AXES, &c.

—ALSO—

100 cases SHOES and HATS,

Well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, are offered at Wholesale, by

NOTT & STARR.

October 31, 1838. 17tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his Purchases for the Fall and Winter Trade, comprising an Extensive and General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Crockery, Glass & China-ware,

Together with a General Assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also, a Large and General Assortment of

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, Boots and Slippers, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, &c. &c.

Also, all kinds of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, WINES, &c —all of which will be sold at LOW PRICES for *Cash, Buck Country Produce*, or on *short credit* for approved Notes.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, October 23, 1838. 16tf

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838 91-1Y

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, Sept 1, 1838 9 tf

NEW AUCTION STORE.

I HAVE taken the Store on Person Street, one door West of the Bank of Cape Fear, for the purpose of transacting a GENERAL

Auction and Commission Business,

And offer my services to the public as such.

AMOS KIMBALL.

December 5, 1838. 22tf

LAMP OIL.

5 BARRELS Winter strained Sperm OIL.
Also, a handsome assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Just received and for sale by

COOK & CO.

December 4, 1838. 23tf

13 HHDS. N. O. MOLASSES, now landing.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

TEACHERS.

Mr BAILEY—Principal.
Miss BOSTOCK—Literature and Science.
——— ———Elementary Department.
Miss SCOTT—Music on Piano, Guitar and Organ; Drawing, Painting and Wax work.
Miss HOFFMANN—French and German Languages; Drawing and Needle work, embracing the most fashionable Embroidery.
Miss M BAILEY, } Assistants.
Miss H. BAILEY, }

ACADEMIC YEAR consists of two Sessions of 20 weeks each, commencing with Monday, October 15th.

TERMS.

Second Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Admission to conversation class in French,	2	" "
Others not members of the School,	4	" "
Music on the Piano,	25	" "
" " Organ,	25	" "
" " Guitar,		
Use of the Piano,	3	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "

Fancy work, including the art of making Wax Flowers, will also be taught to Classes formed for the purpose, at usual prices.

Incidentals, 50 Cents.

Boarding in respectable and genteel families, from $50 to $60 per Session.

Tuition is charged from the time of entrance to the end of the Session.

No deduction made for absences except in case of sickness.

A fee of $1 each admits the Chemistry Class to Rev. Mr. Colton's course of Lectures.

Those who already play on the Piano Forte will be taught to play on the Parlor Organ, or Seraphine, for $15, including the use of the instrument.

A new Piano Forte and Guitar for sale at the Seminary.

January 1. 1839. 27tf

☞ **A few Boarders can be accommodated** with Mr BEACH, at the Academy Buildings, where the Teachers reside.

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12 1837. 58-f

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received a large addition to their former supply of

DRY GOODS,

All of which being bought at the late Sales at the North, will be offered at the lowest Market price, for Cash or approved Paper,—among which are—

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Brown, Cinnamon, Claret and Drab CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Sattinets, Blankets, Flannels and Domestic Goods, bleached and unbleached, 3-4 to 6-4,
3-4 and 6-4 Merinos, English and French,
1200 pieces Calicoes, well assorted,
Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs, very cheap,
Linens and Lawns,
With many other Goods too numerous to mention.

By the next arrivals we will have about 75 PACKAGES more, which will make the assortment very large and general.

December 19, 1838 24tf

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs White Lead, (ground in Oil, part *pure*,)
10 barrels Loaf Sugar.

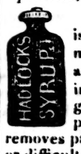
J HUSKE & SON.

October 3, 1838. 13 tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



THE operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Colin McIver, a gentleman well known:

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 13, 1837.

Mr James Hadlock—Dear Sir: As I count myself one of those who have derived benefit from your vegetable sirup, I cheerfully add my testimony in favour of its efficacy.

For some years I had been subject, every winter, to a cough, which, so long as it continued, was attended with more or less pain in my throat; but, as I generally found it to yield, in a week or two, to some common and simple remedy, and a little careful nursing, it ordinarily gave me little or no uneasiness. In the winter, however, of 1836, this annual guest continued his visit rather longer than was usual; and the ordinary modes of dismissing him, which, in former instances, had been attended with uniform success, in this last instance, seemed entirely to fail. To drop the figure, my cough continued during the whole of the winter, and appeared so obstinately to resist the ordinary means used for its removal, that I began seriously to apprehend that my lungs were in danger. As a last resort, I made trial of your vegetable sirup; and I have the pleasure to state, that, under the Divine blessing, less than one bottle of it entirely removed my cough; and restored my lungs to their former healthful state.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours truly,
COLIN McIVER

[11 6m]

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.
WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91 1Y-pd

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, Expeditiously executed at this Office.

Notice.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice that he will in future attend to any Commission Business which may be instrusted to his care.

All GOODS sent him will be sold and forwarded with all possible despatch.

JOHN BANKS.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 15, 1839. 29 4tpd

MANAGER'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Virginia.*

THE MOST SPLENDID YET!

50,000 Dollars!!!

75 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.
Making nearly as many Prizes as Blanks.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk.

Class No. 1 for 1839.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, 16th February, 1839.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $50,000 1 Prize of $10,000
1 Prize of 5,000 1 Prize of 4,000
$3,000, $2,000, $1,615.
10 Prizes of $1,000, 10 of $750, 12 of $500, 25 of $300, 75 of $200, &c. &c.

Tickets only $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $120—Do. do. 25 Half do. $60—Do. do. 25 Quarter do. $30.

$30,000!! $10,000!!!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the Town of Wheeling.

Class No. 2 for 1839.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, 23d February, 1839.

GRAND CAPITALS.

CAPITAL 30,000 DOLLARS.
10,000 do.
$8,000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,120.
30 Prizes of $1,500! 50 of $500, 50 of $400, 50 of $300, &c. &c.

Tickets only $10; Halves 5$; Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $140—Do. do. 26 Half do. $70—Do. do. 26 Quarter do. $35.

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Magnificent Schemes, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing sent* immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

D. S. GREGORY & CO.,
29- tpd] MANAGERS, Richmond, Va.

Molasses, &c.

20 HHDS PRIME MOLASSES,
10 bags St. Domingo COFFEE,
1 bale Brown Shirtings,
1 do do Sheetings,
1 case Bleached Shirtings,
1 do Sattinetts.

Expected in a few days,
50 bags prime Rio COFFEE,
20 casks CHEESE.

Also, in Store, at very low prices—
100 Reams Foolscap PAPER,
100 do Imperial Printing do,
100 do Medium do, do,
8 do Super Royal do, do,
50 do Wrapping do

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

January 1, 1839. 26tf

Valuable Saddlery.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a first rate lot of SADDLERY, among which are—

15 Gentlemen's Saddles,
2 sets Carryall Harness,
2 do Gig do,
2 do Buggy do,
1 do elegant Coach do,

With Bridles, Collars, Whips, Saddle Bags, &c.

The above articles were all manufactured in this town by first rate workmen, and will be offered at Private Sale for a short time, after which they will be closed at Auction, of which due notice will be given.

AMOS KIMBALL.

December 19, 1838. 24tf

Missouri Harmony.

400 COPIES of this popular Singing Book, just received. Also,
Webster's Spelling Books,
Pike's Arithmetic,

E. J. HALE.

TURNER & HUGHES'S North Carolina Almanac For 1839,

For sale by

E J. HALE.

LAND for sale.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell two Tracts of LAND in Moore County, one (containing 150 acres of Oaky Land, about 30 of which are under cultivation,) lies between the waters of Upper Little River and Juniper Creek, is well timbered, and abounds with excellent Springs. It is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton and Wheat. The other Tract (100 acres unimproved Pine Land,) lies on the waters of Crane's Creek, and contains a considerable quantity of Saw Mill Timber, which is contiguous to the Creek, a short distance above the point from which it is at present navigable.

The above Lands will be sold low, if application be made soon. The first Tract will be shewn by the Subscriber, the latter by Mr. Duncan Graham, who lives near it.

COLIN McFADYEN.

Moore County, Jan. 1, 1839. 26-3mpd

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for *Cash*, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 brls. Tanners' Oil, *(Shore & Banks,)*
50 b'xes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15tf

MONUMENTAL MARBLE SHOP, *Liberty Point, Fayetteville,*

(OPPOSITE THE JACKSON HOTEL.)

WHERE can be had at short notice various kinds of MONUMENTAL WORK. Those who have occasion to get the like, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES FOSTER.

December 10, 1838. 23 6mpd

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients [afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity] who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypochondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa*, Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans

THIS is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief. Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
Nov. 16. Prince George co., Va.

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate. JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss.

Joseph Browne, Williamsburgh, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, Com of Deeds.

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, TEN YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system. The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, N York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, N. Y., and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern, F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and A. Duval, Richmond

January 1, 1839. 26-eow1Y

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Garden Seeds.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, warranted of the growth of 1838, and from the same establishment as the excellent Seeds sold by him last season.

E. J. HALE.

December 26, 1838.

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

December 12, 1838. 23tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838. 74-tf

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expires this day, by its own limitation. E. W. Willkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern.

E. W. WILLKINGS.
R. C. BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838.

Leather.

THE Subscribers have now on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Subscribers on Sunday night the 7th inst., a large black HORSE, about 16 hands high, 14 years old, somewhat scarred, and tolerably low in flesh. Any person who will return him shall be liberally rewarded.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

October 17, 1838. 15tf

More Light.

THE Subscriber having leased from Mr Duncan Smith the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," will keep constantly on hand, at his Store on Green Street, a general assortment of CANDLES, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the Moulding and putting up of Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage. He will gladly receive and promptly attend to all orders from abroad for supplies on the most reasonable terms.

W. McL. McKAY.

October 9, 1838. 14tf

For Sale,

50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown LIME,
10 qr. casks fine old London particular Madeira Wine,
3 casks London Porter,
6 barrels Tanners' Oil,
10 boxes Sperm Candles.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

November 20, 1838. 20tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1, 1839. 26-1y

Just Received,

BY STEAMER HENRIETTA,

200 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
50 Bags Rio COFFEE, (new crop,)
5 Tons English IRON, (assorted,)
25 Bbls New England Rum.

And for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

January 15, 1839. 28-tf

—ALSO—

A new two horse WAGGON, well Ironed, and ready for the road. C J O.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, clothed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1. 1838. 83 tf.

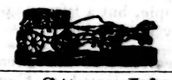
100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME, Just received by

J. HUSKE & SON.

January 1. 1839. 26tf

20 BAGS LAGUIRA COFFEE.
10 Casks ground Plaister Paris.
for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.

January 9. 27-tf



New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction. The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, } at 9 P. M.
Arrive at do. Saturday, Tuesday, Thursday, } at 1 A. M.

BAKER & BLOCKER,
Proprietors.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 27tf

Dissolution of Copartnership

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Johnson & Martin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Peter P. Johnson, who is authorized to receive the same.

PETER P. JOHNSON
JOHN R. MARTIN.

Witness, NORMAN McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1838. 20tf

Wrapping Paper.

120 REAMS, various sizes, for sale low

E J. HALE.

Also, a large supply of Plain and Ruled Foolscap and Letter PAPER.

Peter P. Johnson

HAS just received a large and fine assortment of Ladies' SHOES.

October 2, 1838. 13tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following Property, viz:

900 acres of Land, lying on the Wilmington Road, and on both sides Rockfish, 50 or 60 of which is cleared and under fence, and has thereon a Barn, Stable, and two other small Buildings: also, a valuable Mill Seat, on a stream that affords water sufficient to drive 2 saws. 150 acres of this Tract is considered the best of Swamp Land, and is well timbered with Oak and Hickory, and other portions of said Land is well timbered with Pine, Black-Jack, and Lightwood, and within 5 miles of town.

One other Tract, containing 1200 acres, including my Saw Mill, and other houses; the Land well timbered with Pine, Oak and Lightwood.

There are several other Tracts on Rockfish, lying above the last mentioned, supposed to contain about 6,000 acres, all of which is well timbered, and none more than 2 miles from the Creek, and on which there are a number of Mill Seats, equal to any in the State.

To Gentlemen of Capital and enterprize, the Property would be a valuable acquisition. Persons disposed to purchase will please call on me and I will show them the Property at any time.

WM. R. CARMAN.

Jan. 8, 1839. 27

STOP THE THIEF!

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from me, in September last, a negro man named PRINCE, about 26 years of age, five feet 10 inches high, stout built, pretty black, walks with his toes very much out, and is inclined to laugh when spoken to. He was stolen by a white woman by the name of Sally Groves, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, tolerably fair skin, grey eyes, dark flax hair, brazen, mixed with a down look. She had with her, when she left a young white girl child, 3 months old, with a red spot on its face. They were taken up in October at Wilmington, the boy put in Jail, the woman drove off. The boy has since broke jail, and I think they will try to get together and make North. I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confining in any Jail, so that I can get the boy and bring the thief to justice. When she was taken in Wilmington, the boy was dressed in women's clothes, and they may do the same again if they get together.

THOMAS W. HUEY.

Jacksonham P. O., (S. C.) December 28, 1838. } 27 6w

P. S.—The woman called herself Green Bell when she travelled to Wilmington.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1838.

Flora McMillan and others,
vs.
Alex'r McMillan, Adm'r of Dan'l McMillan, dec'd, and Mary, wife of Arch'd Baker, Margaret Ewing, Anna, wife of Malcom Gilchrist, Malcom Galbreath, Alexander Galbreath, Catharine, wife of Fayette Montgomery, and Sarah, wife of John McLeran; also, Catharine, wife of Alex'r Smith, Mary, wife of James Graham, Neill A. McMillan, Arch'd A. McMillan and Margaret McMillan, (a minor.)

PETITION FOR DIVISION OF SLAVES.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the above named Defendants, Mary, wife of Arch'd Baker, Margaret Ewing, Anna, wife of Malcom Gilchrist, Malcom Galbreath, Alex'r Galbreath, Catharine, wife of Fayette Montgomery, Sarah, wife of John McLeran, Catharine, wife of Alex'r Smith, Mary, wife of James Graham, Neill A. McMillan, Arch'd A. McMillan, and Margaret McMillan are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jun'r, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of December, A. D 1838, and in the 63d year of American Independence.

28 JOHN McLAURIN, Jr., Clk

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1838.

Samuel N. Richardson
vs.
The Heirs at Law of Robert McRee, deceased.

PETITION FOR A SALE OF LANDS.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants in this cause, viz. William L. McRee, Samuel McRee, William Johnston, Mr. —— Watson and wife Helen, Mr. —— Wimberly and wife Sarah, are not inhabitants of this State, It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made six weeks in the Observer, published in the town of Fayetteville, for the said Defendants William L. McRee, Samuel McRee, William Johnston, Mr. —— Watson and wife Helen, Mr. Wimberly and wife Sarah, to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, or it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to said Defendants.

28 ALEX'R McDOWELL, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1838.

Anna Smith
vs. } *Petition for Divorce.*
James B. Smith.

IN this cause a Subpœna, returnable to Spring Term, 1837, was issued to James B. Smith, the Defendant, commanding him to appear and answer the petition of Anna Smith, the Plaintiff, and returned "executed," and he failing to appear and plead or answer to the said petition, an alias subpœna was, by order of said Court, issued to Fall Term, 1838, which was returned "not found," and therefore proclamation was publicly made by the Sheriff, at the door of the Court House, for the said Defendant to appear and answer the said petition, and the said Defendant failing so to appear and answer: It is now ordered by the Court, That notice of the foregoing be given by advertisement in two newspapers for three months, commanding the said James B. Smith to appear and answer the said petition, at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Richmond County, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, or the said petition will be taken as confessed, and the cause will be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, William B. Cole, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1838, and in the sixty-third year of American Independence.

[24 3m WILLIAM B. COLE, C. S. C.